





## Hopes on Syrian Response Rise

## Vladivostok Encourages Arab Moderates

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, Nov. 25 (UPI)—The call by President Ford and Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, for a resumption soon of the Geneva conference on the Middle East was taken in a spirit of optimism here today by moderate Arab diplomats.

They expressed hope that the prospect of early resumption of the talks would have a positive effect on the attitude of President Hafez al-Assad of Syria and possibly lead him to agree to a six-month extension of the mandate for the United Nations peace-keeping force on the Syrian-Israeli front.

Syrian resistance to approving an extension of the mandate, which expires on Saturday, has been seen as a major obstacle to Middle East peace-making efforts. Mr. Assad has said that he cannot approve the extension without getting something in return.

Uncertainty about Syrian intentions has heightened fears of renewed war. It is felt in some circles here in Cairo that Israel might take a Syrian refusal as a pretext for a "preventive war" against the Arabs.

In Washington, officials said the wording of the Ford-Brezhnev communiqué was loose enough to allow Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to continue his step-by-step approach to Middle East peace, if he could find backing in Egypt and Israel.

Egyptian diplomats have been saying that Yasser Arafat and the other leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organization, this overall grouping for Palestinian guerrilla units, are in fact accepting the existence of Israel as they seek international respectability through the United Nations and a part in the negotiating process at Geneva.

Cairo officials feel, however, that the PLO's leaders could not have been expected to make that acceptance formal in a UN resolution at their first appearance there. If they had done so, so the thinking here goes, they would have exposed Mr. Arafat to wide and violent opposition within Palestinian ranks.

## UNESCO Chairman

PARIS, Nov. 25 (Reuters)—The executive board of UNESCO today elected Hector Wynn of Jamaica as its chairman for two years.

Many extremists among the Palestinians have also concluded from Mr. Arafat's trip to New York to address the General Assembly that, by entering into the diplomatic process, the PLO leadership has accepted the existence of the Israeli state.

It was noted by officials here

Heart Graft  
By Barnard

(Continued from Page 1)

placed in the patient's right chest and, as yet, has no nerve supply, the doctor said.

The patient's transplanted heart will be "under his own brain control," Prof. Barnard explained.

Prof. Barnard and his operating team are now watching for signs of rejection. They have another problem, Prof. Barnard said, in that each heart is beating at its own pace and the electrocardiograph readings have to be interpreted accordingly.

Prof. Barnard intends to leave the new heart in the patient's chest indefinitely. Later, he said, it may be possible to use the treatment as a temporary assistance measure for other patients. In that application, the new heart would be removed after the old heart had regained strength.

"I think doctors will feel much freer to refer patients for heart transplants now because we don't cut out the person's own heart," the surgeon said.

The new technique has been successfully laboratory tested using hounds as subjects. Much of the research work was done by a Belgian doctor, Dr. Jacques Losman, who now works at Groote Schuur, Prof. Barnard said.

Prof. Barnard performed the world's first heart transplant at Groote Schuur seven years ago. Recently he has criticized doctors because they refuse to refer patients for transplants.

The first transplant patient, Louis Washkansky, lived 18 days with his new heart before his body rejected it.

The world's longest surviving heart transplant patient is Louis Russell, 49, of Indiana, who received a new heart at a Richmond, Va., hospital, in August, 1968. Last month, he was given a permanent pacemaker to help his heart pump blood.

that the phrase in the Ford-Brezhnev communiqué about "the legitimate interests of all peoples of the area, including the Palestinian people," echoed language used by the United States in previous joint declarations with the Soviet Union, Egypt and others.

The United States speaks of the "interests," not the "national rights" of the Palestinians. The Arabs and most of the members of the UN speak of "national rights." It was believed here that Mr. Brezhnev bowed to Mr. Ford on this matter.

Egyptians also noted that in the communiqué Mr. Ford and Mr. Brezhnev explicitly upheld the "right of all the states of the area" to independent existence. This was a phrase that Western European delegations wanted inserted into the UN resolution on the Palestinians passed Friday. But the Palestinians objected and the nine countries of the European Common Market abstained on the resolution.

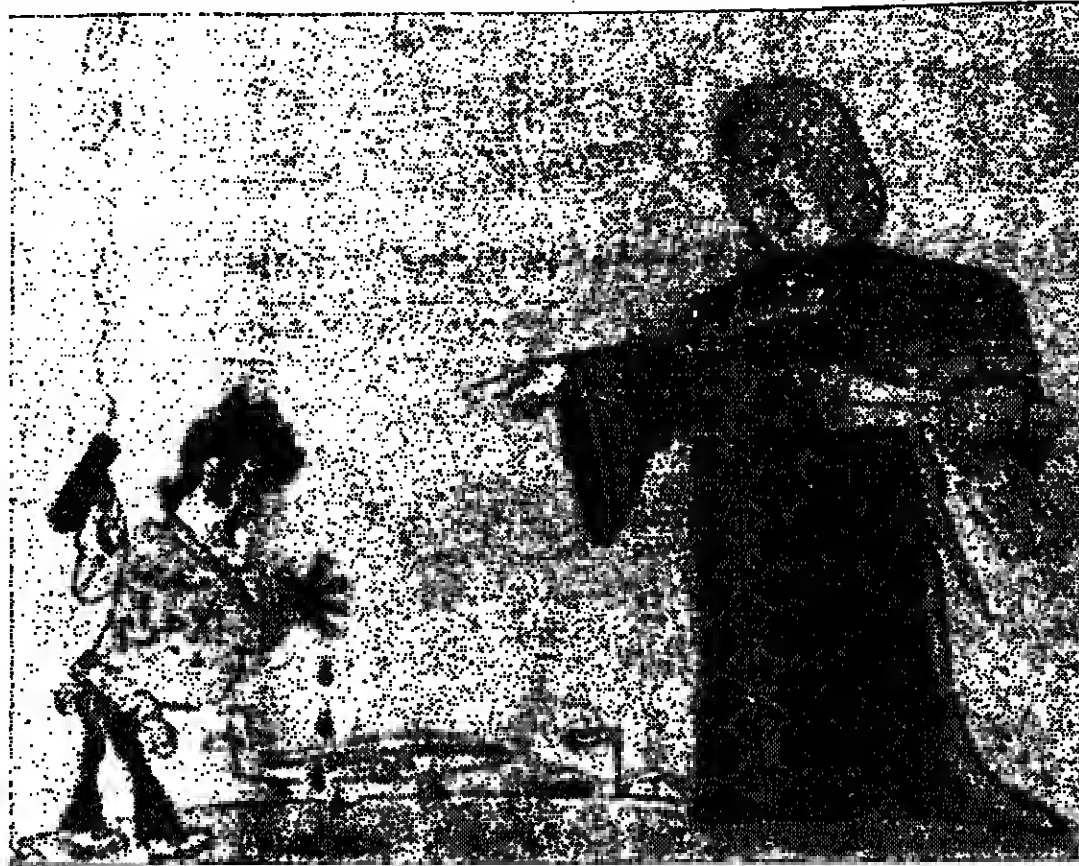
The Soviet Union, as President Anwar Sadat of Egypt noted in a speech a few months ago, is committed to upholding the existence of Israel.

Some Arab diplomats here interpreted the Ford-Brezhnev communiqué as a signal that Mr. Kissinger's lone role in Middle East peace-making was over. To these diplomats, it appears that Mr. Ford has conceded to Mr. Brezhnev that Washington's "go-it-alone" diplomacy could not settle the Arab-Israeli conflict and that the strong cooperation of the Soviet Union—in fact, a joint effort by the two big powers—was what was needed.

Israeli Spy Couple  
Get Death in Cairo

CAIRO, Nov. 25 (AP)—An Egyptian military court today sentenced a Palestinian and his Egyptian wife to death by hanging after finding them guilty of spying for Israel.

Abraham Shabtin and his wife, Inshirah, were said to have been arrested in August in possession of a U.S.-made radio transmitter. The prosecution said they used it to report on "any military moves indicating a new war in the region." Their 18-year-old son received five years in prison on the same charge and two younger sons were sent to a juvenile home. President Anwar Sadat must approve the death sentences.



ONE POINT OF VIEW—Egyptian press comment on the hijacking included this cartoon in Al-Ahram. The gunman is labeled "Criminal Organization" and the female figure is named "Palestine." She says in a caption, "You are not my son nor do I know you."

## Israelis Smash West Bank Guerrilla Ring

TEL AVIV, Nov. 25 (UPI)—Israel said today its security forces broke up a Syrian-backed guerrilla network in the occupied West Bank of Jordan that included two Israeli Arabs.

The forces uncovered a cell affiliated with the as-Saiga guerrilla organization based in Syria and arrested 28 persons, the military command said.

Military sources said the suspected guerrillas were rounded up during the last several days in the West Bank towns of Ramallah, Nablus and Hebron, the scenes of civil disorders in recent weeks.

It was the first report of a guerrilla ring being smashed since April when security forces broke up two groups, one in Ramallah and one in Jerusalem.

The command said the cell was suspected of a grenade attack in Hebron in August and that one of its Israeli Arab members carried out a similar attack in coastal Netanya later the same month.

French Minister  
Rebuffs UNESCO

PARIS, Nov. 25 (Reuters)—Françoise Giroud, France's Secretary of State for Women's Affairs, decided today to boycott a meeting at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization because of the international body's attitude toward Israel.

She rejected an invitation to address a meeting on women's future in modern society describing UNESCO's attitude as "shocking."

Ten days ago, a group of 31 artists and intellectuals, including Jean-Paul Sartre and pianist Arthur Schnitzler, said that, to protest the exclusion of Israel from all UNESCO activities, they would never again collaborate with the organization.

Rare Visit Paid  
To Persian Gulf  
By U.S. Carrier

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP)—A U.S. aircraft carrier has entered the Persian Gulf for the first time in 26 years, the Pentagon announced today.

The carrier, accompanied by two guided-missile destroyers, will conduct a brief "familiarization deployment" and will leave within a week, the Pentagon said. The appearance of a U.S. carrier in waters adjoining some of the most important oil-producing countries in the world seems certain to provoke new protests from the Soviet Union, India and other countries which oppose U.S. naval operations in the Indian Ocean region.

Pentagon spokesman William Beecher said the carrier Constellation, with about 100 aircraft aboard, entered the gulf yesterday accompanied by the destroyers Berkeley and Cochrane.

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mandate, which expires midnight

Saturday, would be extended.

Mr. Waldheim made the statement at an impromptu press conference following a 2 1/2-hour meeting with President Hafez al-Assad. The UN leader arrived in Damascus, earlier in the day to begin a three-day tour which will include Israel and Egypt.

4 Hijackers  
Surrender

(Continued from Page 1)  
as harmful to the Palestinian cause.

## U.S. Against Asylum

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (UPI)—The United States today urged all nations to deny asylum to the four Palestinian hijackers.

The State Department, in a statement read by press officer Paul Hare, said: "We believe the international community must make it clear that no government should allow the perpetrators of this latest atrocity, as well as those criminals released to them, to escape the consequences of their criminal actions."

The spokesman noted that the Egyptian government refused to turn over to the hijackers eight Arab guerrillas being held in connection with the murder last year in Khartoum of a Belgian and two U.S. diplomats. The eight were among the 13 held in whose release the hijackers had demanded.

8 Europe Nations Plan  
Better Flight Controls

BRUSSELS, Nov. 25 (Reuters)—Ministers from eight Western European nations today adopted a plan to improve air-traffic control during the next five years.

The plan, adopted at a meeting here of Eurocontrol, an agency concerned with the safety of air navigation, calls for a new control center at Karlsruhe, West Germany, in 1978, automatic data processing systems at the London and Shannon, Ireland, airports and more modern radar and navigation facilities. Other nations belonging to Eurocontrol are Belgium, France, the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Spain.

Britain Moves to Outlaw  
IRA, Control Irish Travel

(Continued from Page 1)

ficers, as well as the police, would have power to arrest, detain and search suspects at airports and docks.

"The practical effect will be to give the police powers to exercise a security control over all passengers entering and leaving Great Britain from Ireland," Mr. Jenkins said. "At present the police exercise surveillance at the ports but they have no special powers to question or search travelers."

As part of the crackdown, the government also made illegal the wearing of anything that would "arouse reasonable apprehension" that a person was a member of an illegal organization. This was in response to public complaints against IRA supporters parading in England in IRA uniforms at funeral processions and protest marches.

## Support From Heath

Mr. Jenkins won virtually unanimous support in the House for his measures. Edward Heath, the leader of the Conservative party opposition, said: "We strongly support you and the proposals you have put forward. In a free democratic society we

## Misuse of Detention Feared

Alleged Racketeers Deprive  
Of Rights by Decree in India

By Lewis M. Simons

NEW DELHI, Nov. 25 (UPI)—A presidential order which deprives alleged smugglers and other racketeers of their basic constitutional rights has raised a political furor here and introduced a sense of nervousness into many ordinary Indian homes.

Under the new order, the government is free to arrest persons suspected of smuggling, illegal foreign-exchange dealings and similar crimes and hold them in prison indefinitely without allowing them access to the courts.

"This is the closest thing to Nazi Germany I've ever heard of," said the wife of a New Delhi businessman. "Now they're perfectly free to barge into our homes in the middle of the night and drag anyone off to jail. All they have to do is label you a smuggler."

President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed issued the order on Nov. 16 at the behest of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Mrs. Gandhi forced the order through over the objections of all opposition political parties.

## Rare Unity

The opposition, from the rightist Hindu Jana Sangh party to the Communist party of India, displayed rare unity in opposing the order, which has been labeled "authoritarian," an act of "naked dictatorship" and "fascist."

Legal sources expressed the opinion that the order may not be constitutional. The government enacted the order under the national emergency which has been in effect since the Bangladesh War of December, 1971.

Some lawyers point out that the emergency regulations give the government extraordinary powers to deal with threats to the security of the country. Smugglers and foreign-exchange racketeers, they argue, do not constitute that kind of threat.

The presidential ruling is to remain in effect for six months or until the emergency is lifted.

The government took the drastic step as part of an intensive campaign against organized criminals who are said to be depriving India of more than \$5 billion a year. Since the campaign was launched two months ago, 539 alleged smugglers and foreign-exchange racketeers reportedly have been arrested.

## 20 Released

However, in the last few weeks, courts in various parts of India have released 20 of these persons, mainly because the evidence against them has been considered grossly inadequate.

Frustrated by these decisions, Mrs. Gandhi decided to override the courts by depriving suspects of their access to the legal system.

The government has tried to assure opposition politicians and the public that the presidential order will be used only against smugglers and other racketeers. The assurance has failed, however, to calm suspicions that the government is now free to arrest and hold not just criminals, but anyone whose freedom it finds inconvenient.

The concern is heightened by the fact that the order can be invoked not only by the central government in New Delhi but also by state and district governments. This local government power raises the fear among numerous critics that the ruling Congress party will be able to conduct a witch hunt at all levels against its political enemies.

## Convenient Tool

Some critics believe that Mrs. Gandhi intends to continue the state of emergency for as long as possible because it provides her with a convenient tool. The legislation under which the anti-

smuggling campaign was launched, the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, is itself an emergency power.

When the MISA, as it is commonly called, was put into effect, no one complained. Smugglers, for their high living, their control of ranking political figures. In fact, it was at that time the government should have taken broader action and also against corrupt politicians, big businessmen linked to smugglers.

Many of the smugglers, flamboyant characters, dirt-fleets of sailing dhows and speed motor launches bet secret hideouts on India's long Sea coast and the oil-rich dome of the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf.

With these boats, they made steady stream of Indian silks, antiques and other goods in exchange for gold, silver, expensive watches, perfumes, other contraband luxury goods which have a market among wealthy Indians in Bombay and other cities.

## Movie Industry

Several smugglers also have major interests in legitimate businesses, particularly the movie industry. Many of these smugglers also run foreign-exchange rackets.

Most Indians welcomed crackdown against the smugglers as long overdue.

Such a hostile reaction to presidential order was unexpected. Newspaper editorials, opposition leaders and even civil servants have expressed deep reservations as well as fears that India's democracy is in jeopardy.

Responding to the publicity, Mrs. Gandhi and cabinet decided last Wednesday to convert the presidential order into a legal bill, which is being introduced in Parliament.

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Vatican Unit  
Restates Ban  
On Abortion

VATICAN CITY, Nov. 25 (UPI)

The Vatican declared today that nothing could justify abortion, even risk to the mother or the possibility of a normal child. It was the Vatican's strongest anti-abortion statement in recent times.

"Never, under any pretext, abortion be resorted to, either a family or by a political authority, as a legitimate means regulating birth," said the Vatican Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith.

The congregation said that 5,000-word "Declaration on the Abortion" was approved Pope Paul VI.

"In reality," the declaration said, "respect for human must be observed as each generation begins. From time that an ovum is fertilized a life is begun which is neither that of the father nor of the mother; it is rather the life of a new human being with its own growth."

The declaration acknowledged the gravity of the problem in specific cases, but said:

"It may be a serious question of health, sometimes of life death, for the mother; it may be the burden represented by an additional child, especially if there are good reasons to fear that child will be abnormal or retarded. We proclaim only that of these reasons can ever objectively confer the right to dispose of another's life, even when that life is only beginning."

"The movement for the emancipation of women, where it is essentially to free them from unjust discrimination, is on a false sound ground... But it cannot change nature, nor can one exempt women, any more than men, from what nature demands of them," the statement continued.

The declaration said that men and women "are free to sexual pleasure to the point of satisfaction, without taking into account any law or the essential orientation of sexual life to fruits of fertility, then this is has nothing Christian in it. It is even unworthy of man... It does not confer any right to dispose human life—even if embryonic or to suppress it on the pretext that it is burdensome."

## House Unit Asks End

OF PROBE OF PARDON

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP)

A House Judiciary subcommittee has recommended that the House investigation of President Ford's pardon of former President Richard Nixon be dropped.

By a 6-3 vote, the subcommittee recommended that no further witnesses be called. The Judiciary Committee will take the matter later.

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imits on Missiles

# ord Briefs Congress Today n Vladivostok Arms Accord

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (UPI). President Ford will brief top congressional leaders tomorrow on the arms reduction talks with the Soviet Union, which the White House calls "one of the most significant agreements since World War II."

The President, who returned last night after a short but cordial meeting at Vladivostok with Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev, is expected to hold a press conference to answer questions about the arms agreement and his visits to Japan and South Korea.

The tentative agreement sets a limit on the number of American and Soviet long-range missiles and submarines launched with multiple independently targetable warheads. It puts curbs on bombers for the first time.

## ddis Ababa nder Control

(Continued from Page 1)

here for England today, on the number of American and Soviet long-range missiles and submarines launched with multiple independently targetable warheads. It puts curbs on bombers for the first time.

ut neo-Ethiopian sources said they were convinced that the war prince was no longer planning to return. "Anyway, he will stay by now that he would be dead man if he would travel to his," a source said today.

ore in Geneva, the world alliance of Young Men's Christian associations today expressed its sympathy and deep sorrow at the weekend execution of its president, former Ethiopian Premier Abateachew Mekonen.

In Makhonen, a member of the Coptic Orthodox Church, had been in the world alliance's vice-president from 1968 until last year, when he was elected president. A former Ethiopian ambassador to the United Nations, had served as chairman of the Security Council.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger told a press conference in Vladivostok yesterday that the "breakthrough" accord will "put a cap on the arms race."

In a statement on arrival at Andrews Air Force Base, Md., last night, Mr. Ford said: "Callings on the strategic forces of both nations have been accepted."

"A good agreement that will serve the interests of the United States and the Soviet Union is within our grasp."

### Differences Stated

Mr. Ford told his well-wishers that "we often agreed, but not always. When we did not, we stated our differences frankly."

The President noted that many details remained to be worked out by both sides on the strategic arms limitation before final acceptance and formal conclusion of the agreement. The pact embodying the principles agreed to in Vladivostok is expected to be signed by the President and the Soviet leader when Mr. Brezhnev visits Washington next year.

### Congressional Meeting

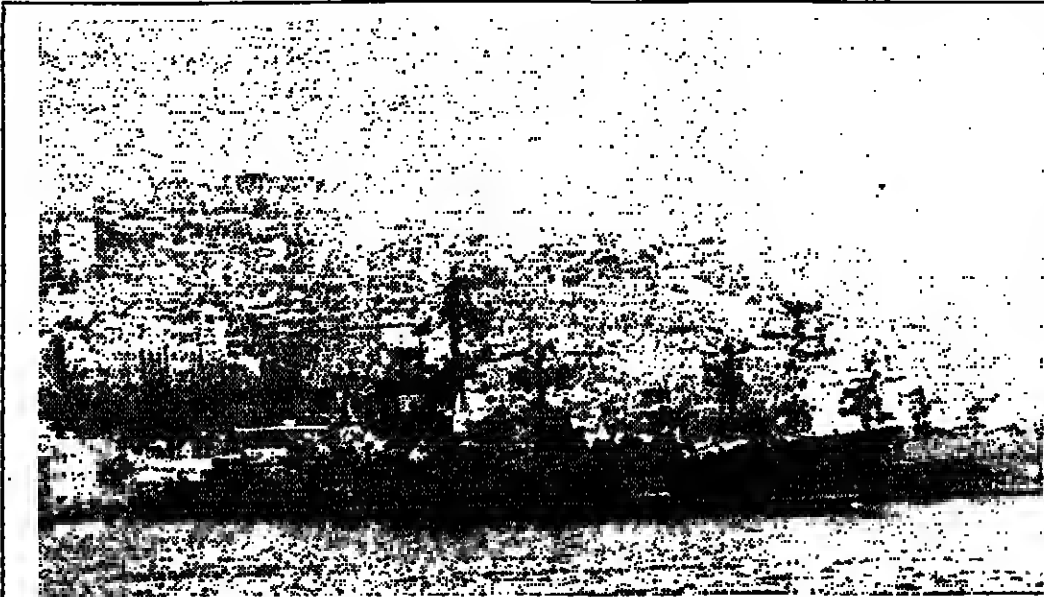
White House Press Secretary Ronald Nissen said the President would meet tomorrow with congressional leaders of both parties, including chairmen and ranking minority members of Senate and House Armed Services, Foreign Affairs and Appropriations Committees.

The President was said to be awaiting a written statement from the Russians spelling out exact terms of the oral agreement before announcing the numbers of warheads and missile systems it covers. Mr. Nissen said, however, that those figures would be relayed to the legislators at tomorrow's White House meeting.

### Soviet Media Hall Talks

MOSCOW, Nov. 25 (UPI).—The Vladivostok summit meeting was a major step toward insuring world peace, official Soviet news media said today.

"Vladivostok means a strengthening of international security," the newspaper Sovetskaya Rossiya said, and the Communist party newspaper Pravda said: "The fact that the talks ended successfully... has become an important indication of goodwill by both sides and their desire to attain the set goal—to contain the nuclear arms race and rule out any possibility of military confrontation between our two countries."



AT ANCHOR—Part of the Soviet Far Eastern fleet in the harbor at Vladivostok. Photographs by Western newsmen were permitted during visit by President Ford.

## News Analysis

### Ford-Brezhnev Encounter Boosts Détente

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Nov. 25 (NYT).—The breakthrough by President Ford and Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev toward a major new strategic arms control agreement far exceeded most expectations and will undoubtedly give a new impetus to East-West accommodation at a time of some uncertainties on both sides.

The extent of the agreement and the speed with which it was achieved suggest also that the Kremlin may have been prepared last summer to move forward on this issue but held back for fear that President Richard Nixon was in too weak a position to get a complex arms agreement approved by the Senate.

The Kremlin may also have been persuaded that this was the moment to move ahead by the start of congressional action to approve the administration's trade bill granting Moscow more favorable tariffs in return for more relaxed handling of emigration by Jews.

Whatever the immediate causes, the success of the brief Ford-Brezhnev encounter is likely to produce political dividends for both Mr. Brezhnev and Mr. Ford and to give them better means for quieting domestic skeptics of détente.

### Form of Assurance

More broadly, Mr. Brezhnev's emphasis on the need for long-term commitments in the arms-control field and on trade is a form of assurance to the West as a whole that the Brezhnev-led coalition in the Kremlin puts higher priority on pursuing accommodation than on trying to exploit the financial and energy crisis in the West for gains by Western Communist parties.

For the Russians, Mr. Ford's warm pledges to pursue détente and his readiness to strike an accord with Mr. Brezhnev so quickly is reassurance that the change in the White House has not affected basic American policy toward the Soviet Union, despite the months of worry in the Kremlin that the departure of Mr. Nixon would be dangerous to détente.

For Mr. Brezhnev personally, the cordial atmosphere and the positive results will be extremely useful in rebutting skeptics among the leadership about the course of Soviet accommodation with the West. Already, Soviet com-

mentators are hailing what one television newsmen has called "the important, intense and, as it has now become clear, fruitful work done during these two days."

Only here and there were there indications of continuing disagreements. Mr. Brezhnev hinted at Moscow's impatience for congressional approval of more favorable tariff and credit terms in a speech when he remarked that "much has still to be done to really clear the way for the development of equitable trade and economic links between our two countries."

On the crucial issue of how to pursue a Middle East settlement, the two leaders were clearly still at odds, although they voiced a common concern over the "dangerous situation" there.

On the European Security Conference, the Russians also received only a lukewarm endorsement from Mr. Ford that a "possibility" exists for its early conclusion.

Mr. Ford refused to give Mr. Brezhnev the kind of endorsement Moscow wants for an immediate resumption of the Geneva conference and the moving of all diplomatic efforts to that forum. The loose wording of the communiqué indicates that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger related that flexibility for his personal diplomacy despite Mr. Brezhnev's criticism of that approach.

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## Kissinger Begins Visit To Peking

Secretary, Family  
Meet Ailing Premier

(Continued from Page 1)

"with appreciation" a statement by President Ford that he would continue to implement the Shanghai communiqué, calling for eventual normalization of relations. He said:

"The current international situation is characterized by great disorder under heaven. The entire world is amidst intense turbulence and unrest, which reflect the sharpening of various contradictions and is something independent of man's will."

"The history of mankind always moves forward amidst turmoil. In our view such turmoil is a good thing and not a bad thing."

Mr. Kissinger called normalization "not a matter of expediency but a fixed principle of American foreign policy." Relations have moved ahead steadily in the last two years and now Mr. Ford has sent him to continue the process, he declared.

Taking a somewhat different view of current world upheavals, Mr. Kissinger expressed belief that they will lead to "a new and better order for all peoples."

The Chinese have been openly antagonistic to U.S.-Soviet arms limitation deals such as those worked out at the Vladivostok summit during the weekend. But there was no open reference to this subject during today's ceremonies for Mr. Kissinger.

As Mr. Kissinger was traveling here, a senior American official aboard his plane—who cannot be quoted by name under prevailing ground rules for the press—described as nonsense a report in The Washington Post that the United States had indicated to China the possibility of Soviet action against it and the massing of troops along their common border.

The United States would very soon get into an impossible situation if it told the Russians and Chinese of the menace one faces from the other, the senior official said. He maintained that the United States had never done this.

## Bomb Starts Fire At Harrow Dorn

LONDON, Nov. 25 (UPI).—A gasoline bomb was thrown into a crowded boys' dormitory at Harrow school early today in the second attack on the exclusive institution in a month.

Police said there were no injuries. About 70 boys were evacuated from the Grove House dormitory and firemen kept the blaze from spreading beyond an upper floor.

A teacher said the bombing was preceded by what he called a "vague warning" yesterday and a bomb hoax Saturday. On Oct. 23, a five-pound bomb was set off at a staff member's home at Harrow, but no one was injured.



MEETING IN PEKING—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger is greeted by hospitalized Chou En-lai yesterday.

## Anti-Trust Suit Aims at Pacts By U.S.-British Publishers

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP).—The Justice Department filed a civil anti-trust suit against 21 major American publishing companies today, charging them with conspiring to divide world book markets illegally with British publishers.

The Publishers' Association, a British organization covering virtually all major publishing houses in the United Kingdom, was named as co-conspirator but not as a defendant. Individual British publishing houses were also named as co-conspirators but not defendants.

The suit charges that since 1947 the publishers have operated under agreements which allotted exclusive marketing territories throughout the world except in certain areas designated "open territory."

The publishers are also accused of monitoring the allocation agreements and making efforts to suppress breaches, the suit said.

The Justice Department said that the export of books totals more than \$250 million annually and that the United Kingdom is the largest foreign market for books published in the United States. The United Kingdom exports more than \$165 million worth of books annually.

The anti-trust action charges that whenever a copyrighted book published in the United States by one of the named companies was also to be published in Great Britain, the American company would grant a license to the publishing house in the United Kingdom.

Such a license usually would give the British publisher the exclusive right to publish, distribute or sell the book in the traditional British market. In return, the British publisher would agree not to market the book in the United States and certain other countries.

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## Prosecution Rests Its Case At Watergate Cover-Up Trial

(Continued from Page 1)

threatened to expose national security activities undertaken by the "plumbers."

Mr. Frates asked Krogh if he believed that Mr. Ellsberg had threatened national security when he leaked the Pentagon papers.

"My feelings were it was a matter of very grave national security importance," Krogh testified.

### In Best Interest

He also said that, at the time, he thought the Ellsberg break-in was in the best interests of the country.

Krogh later pleaded guilty to depriving Dr. Lewis Fielding, Mr. Ellsberg's psychiatrist, of his civil rights and stated that he had been wrong.

Mr. Frates pressed Krogh as to whether he had not agreed with Ehrlichman that the break-in had exceeded the authority of the unit.

Krogh qualified that, saying,

## Ford Picks Aide For Energy Post

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP).—President Ford announced today that he will nominate Frank Zarb, an associate director of the Office of Management and Budget, to head the Federal Energy Administration.

Mr. Zarb, 39, will succeed John Sawhill, who was fired from the post, which is considered by Mr. Ford as one of the most important in his administration.

Mr. Zarb was reported to have passed all his FBI checks and security clearances as well as conflict-of-interest probes. He is Mr. Ford's choice to replace Andrew Gibson, who withdrew as the nominee after disclosure of a \$850,000 salary settlement with an oil firm which he headed.

"It was no longer a covert operation. In every respect, it was a blatant operation. That was excessive in my judgment. There were no instructions for that kind of operation."

The government rested its case six weeks after an assistant special prosecutor, Richard Ben-Veniste, told the jury that "the most powerful men in the government of the United States, even the President himself," tried to block the break-in investigation.

In addition to presenting 28 witnesses, the prosecutors played 31 tapes, most of which were conversations among Mr. Nixon and his aides.

Doctors See Nixon Records

LONG BEACH, Calif., Nov. 25 (AP).—Three doctors reviewed Mr. Nixon's medical records today and planned to go to his seaside villa to examine him to determine if he is well enough to testify at the Watergate cover-up trial.

The physicians, appointed by Judge Sirica, apparently decided that a physical examination would not cause Mr. Nixon excessive stress.

## Brezhnev in Mongolia

MOSCOW, Nov. 25 (UPI).—Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party's general secretary, arrived in Ulan Bator today for celebrations marking the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Mongolian People's Republic, Tass reported.

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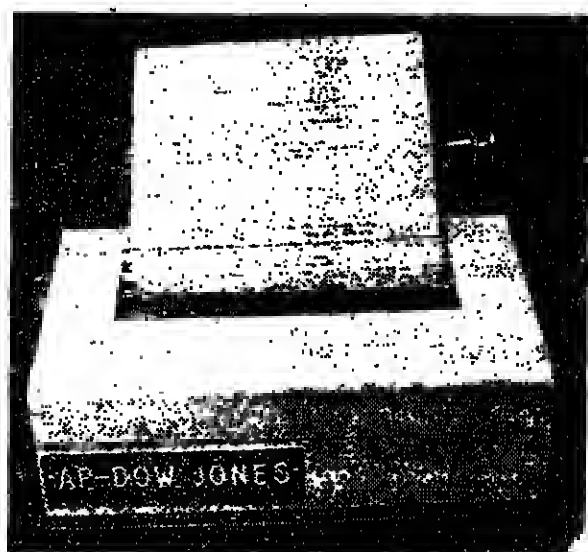
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## Obituaries

### U Thant, Secretary-General Of United Nations 10 Years

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (AP).—U Thant, 65, retired secretary-general of the United Nations, died today of cancer.

A spokesman at the Harkness Pavilion of Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center said the former Burmese diplomat entered the hospital Nov. 21. The spokesman said Mr. Thant had been operated on there Nov. 11, 1973, for cancer of the larynx, "but this time there were complications."

A UN source said the complications included pneumonia.

At the time of the original operation, the surgery was said to be for a facial tumor described as benign.

Since his retirement in December, 1971, Mr. Thant had been living in Harrison, N.Y., working on his memoirs and assisting in the collection of his official papers. He is survived by his widow, a daughter and four grandchildren.

A gentle Buddhist schoolmaster turned diplomat, Mr. Thant saw the UN through 10 years of crises and personally achieved some of its major successes in two five-year terms as secretary-general from Nov. 3, 1961, to Dec. 31, 1971.

He was the third secretary-general, following Trygve Lie of Norway and Dag Hammarskjöld of Sweden.

His health was good most of the time, but he had minor rectal surgery in July, 1969. He was hospitalized with a stomach ulcer in December, 1969, and again in November, 1971, one month before he retired.

Chinese Question

For nearly all his 10 years in office, Mr. Thant wrestled with the problem of China's representation—and considered the impasse a personal failure. Then, near the end of his second term, the General Assembly voted on Oct. 25, 1971, to seat mainland China and expel Taiwan.

Mr. Thant presided at the vote, which led to a profound change in the character of the UN.

Mr. Thant ended the costly UN peacekeeping operation in the Congo by crushing the secession of Katanga in 1963 and 1965. He then rode out a 1964-65 crisis in the General Assembly over how to pay for it.

He helped settle the Dutch-Indonesian dispute in West Irian, the Soviet-American Cuban missile crisis in 1962 and the war between India and Pakistan in 1971.

He promoted peace in Vietnam for five years until negotiations began in 1968. But his acquiescence to Egypt's demand for withdrawal of UN troops from the Arab-Israeli war of 1967.

When Mr. Thant became act-

ing secretary-general after Hammarskjöld's death in an African plane crash, he was a compromise choice. But the former Burmese delegate to the UN held the confidence of both Washington and Moscow during most of his years in office and left a reputation for independence.

#### Criticism on Indochina

Mr. Thant incurred criticism from both the United States and North Vietnam for advocating his own peace plan for Indochina. One point in Mr. Thant's plan was the insistence that an end to U.S. bombing would bring both sides to the negotiating table.

When the bombing ended and talks in Paris followed, Mr. Thant was gratified. But he warned that the negotiations would be long and there was no guarantee of success.

In Nigeria, he supported the position of the Organization of African Unity that the civil war was an internal affair and that the OAU had the prime responsibility for seeking a peaceful solution.

Mr. Thant warned in 1969 that UN members had "perhaps 10 years left" to solve such problems as population, the arms race, environmental pollution and economic development.

In 1968, Mr. Thant said he would not be available for a second five-year term. He listed "failures as secretary-general: the unresolved deadlock over UN peacekeeping procedures, the China representation issue, failure of the UN programs to narrow the gap between the rich and poor nations."

But both Americans and Russians tried hard to persuade him to continue. He agreed, in part because he believed he could help end the war in Vietnam.

During the 1967 Cuban missile crisis he carried messages between President John Kennedy and Soviet leader Nikita Khrushchev, although his personal visit to Havana failed to win Fidel Castro's agreement to UN inspection of missile sites.

#### Sol Wilson

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (NYT).—Sol Wilson, 81, an expressionist artist known for his seaside paintings, died Saturday at a health center here.

Mr. Wilson spent his summers on Cape Cod, Mass., looking for subject matter and making pen-and-ink sketches that he turned into oils in his studio in Provincetown, Mass. The Provincetown Art Association recently exhibited his work of the last 15 years. In the winter, Mr. Wilson painted cityscapes.

Mr. Wilson's work has been



U Thant

bought by the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Whitney Museum of American Art, the Brooklyn Museum and the Library of Congress.

#### John C. Clark

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (NYT).—John C. Clark, 83, president of Hialeah Park Race Course from 1940 to 1955, died Saturday in Miami Beach.

Mr. Clark had been a thoroughbred owner, whose horses included Waller, a winner of the Vulcan Purse at Aqueduct and the Hialeah Purse at Hialeah in 1942. He formerly was president of the Thoroughbred Racing Association of the United States, treasurer of the New York Racing Association, a director at Belmont and Saratoga tracks and a member of the Turf Committee of America.

#### George Brunis

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (NYT).—George Brunis, 74, the New Orleans jazz trombonist who was a pioneer in Dixieland, died last Tuesday of a heart ailment in Edgewater Hospital, Chicago.

Mr. Brunis was a master of the "tailgate" style of jazz trombone. The term derives from the New Orleans custom of having the trombonists sit on the tailgate of advertising wagons that carried hands through the streets to allow him space to extend his slide for the low notes that were the basis of his style.

#### Raymond Legrand

PARIS, Nov. 25 (AP).—Raymond Legrand, 66, composer and popular orchestra leader, died this morning in a Paris clinic. He was the father of Michel Legrand, composer of popular music including the scores for a number of films.

At the age of 17, Mr. Legrand was the leader of an orchestra aboard ships of the French Line and he lived in the United States several years in the late 1920s to study jazz.

### U.S. Navy Still Enlisting Filipino Servants

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (NYT).—The U.S. Navy, continuing a practice that dates back to the American colonial days in the Philippines, will recruit 1,800 Filipinos this year as servants for its officers.

Of the four military services, only the Navy enlists foreign nationals to serve in its ranks—a practice that high-ranking Navy officers defend on the grounds that it provides economic opportunity for young Filipino men who cannot find work in their homeland.

In the process, the Navy obtains men who are willing to serve as stewards, messboys, houseboys and servants for the officers—jobs that American recruits have been reluctant to take.

The practice also provides free military servants for the White House. About 50 Filipino messboys are assigned by the Navy to work in the White House dining room, aboard the presidential yacht Sequoia and at the presidential retreat in Maryland. At times, the messboys are required to work at private parties of White House officials.

Practice Defended

In an interview, Adm. James Holloway 3d, who as chief of naval operations has four Filipino houseboys assigned to his living quarters, defended the practice of recruiting Philippine nationals into the Navy as "a continuation of a traditional relationship."

A reason that the Navy has been "so slow to turn off the input of aliens" into its ranks, he said, is "compassion." Service in the U.S. Navy, he said, provides a "great opportunity" for Filipinos to earn and save enough money so they can return home in relative affluence.

For some of the Filipinos, however, enlistment also provides an

opportunity to bypass the over-subscribed quotas on Filipino migration to the United States.

After five years of service in the Navy, they are entitled to become naturalized American citizens. About 6,000 of the Filipino enlistees now serving in the Navy are following this practice.

The Navy has 22,000 Filipinos serving in its ranks, a number that has slowly grown from 18,000 in 1964.

The use of foreign nationals as enlisted servants is a Navy custom dating back to the 19th century, when ship captains on the Asian Station were authorized to enlist Chinese to serve aboard their ships. When the United States, in the Spanish-American War, acquired the

Philippines as a colony at the turn of the century, the Navy turned to Filipinos for its enlisted servants.

For most of the Filipino recruits, their job is to serve in "officers' country," cleaning the quarters and making the beds of officers and preparing and serving the food at officers' messes. In recent years, however, the Navy has lowered the caste barriers which had limited the role of Filipino enlisted men.

Starting in 1971, Philippine nationals were enlisted as "seaman recruits," not as stewards, thus in principle opening to them other enlisted ratings. According to the Navy, 12,700 Filipinos are serving in other than steward ratings.

### Two in Agnew Case Are Jailed For 'White-Collar' Offenses

By John W. Finney

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25 (AP).—Turning aside arguments by prosecutors and defense attorneys, a three-judge panel sentenced two figures in the kickback case of former Vice-President Spiro Agnew to jail terms today.

Allen Green, a former consulting engineer, was sentenced to a year's term and \$5,000 fine by U.S. District Judge Herbert Murray. J.H. Hammerman, admitted bagman for the former vice-president, was sentenced to 18 months in jail and a \$5,000 fine.

U.S. District Judge Roszel Thomsen said that, although the court had no power to decide where the defendants would go, it would recommend they be incarcerated at minimum security institutions either at Danbury, Conn., or Allenwood, Pa.

U.S. attorney George Beall, the man who led the investigation of Agnew, urged the court to refrain from sentencing Hammerman and Green to jail. Mr. Beall argued that it is nearly impossible to prosecute white-collar crimes and political corruption without the aid of persons who are themselves vulnerable to prosecution.

"It simply can't be discovered, much less prosecuted, unless participants choose to provide the government with evidence," he said.

#### Bail Offered

Mr. Beall told the court the inducement for the defendants' cooperation is that they "would be treated no worse than the man whom they testified against."

Agnew was sentenced to three years' probation and a \$10,000 fine after his plea of no contest to tax-evasion charges Oct. 10, 1973.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Beall said Hammerman and Green's testimony was "absolutely essential" to the prosecution of the former vice-president. And he said the usefulness of their testimony "does not stop here."

He indicated that more charges based upon their story would be filed soon.

Hammerman and Green pleaded guilty two weeks ago to charges of attempting to obstruct the enforcement of federal tax laws.

Chief Judge Thomsen said, "We are convinced that fear of confinement is a deterrent to white-collar crime."

"We've attempted to weigh what you are, against what you've done," Judge Thomsen told Hammerman. He said the court understood the need for plea bargaining, "but we are convinced it would unduly depreciate the seriousness of the offense not to impose a term of confinement."

In Norfolk, Va., the judge who placed Agnew on probation said it was more important to get Agnew out of office than into jail. He said officials involved in the case feared that a trial might end in a hung jury and divide the nation.

Former U.S. District Judge Walker Hoffman also said in an interview for the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot that the main concern of officials was to get Agnew out of office because they feared he might become president if Richard Nixon were forced out by Watergate.

Judge Hoffman said Agnew escaped a jail sentence because he refused to plead no contest to a tax-evasion charge unless he was guaranteed of not going to jail.

### Catholics Seize Saigon March Against Thieu

'Nonviolent' Protest Seen as Challenge

By Philip A. McComb

SAIGON, Nov. 25 (WP).—Catholic anti-corruption movement warned the government a letter today that it will lead a mass anti-government march Thursday.

If the march is held as planned, it will represent the first that the Catholics have taken to the streets since the victory over the North Vietnamese on Oct. 31 between demonstrators and riot police.

Since then, Catholics, Buddhists and other groups that have called for the resignation of President Nguyen Van Thieu have seminars, rallies and other meetings, but these have all been relatively quiet.

Political observers here divided on how strong the government movement really is. Some say the groups are internally divided to rally to the cause. Analysts are watching this week's events carefully.

To Use Force

Mr. Thieu is thought to be in his determination to use street demonstrations with power and today's warning is the way for a direct confrontation.

The movement leader, the Tran Huu Thanh, in a side-by-side conference this afternoon called Mr. Thieu's government "fascist dictatorship" and declared that, "if the government is not changed, we will sit down and have our own movement on the spot."

Father Thanh said the "violent" march should involve more than 10,000 persons will be launched from several suburban churches. The plan is to march to the Presidential Palace and other public buildings.

'Struggle to Death'

"The government can break glasses, hit me, break my arms and legs," he said, "but I certainly struggle to the death for this nation. If I die, someone else will replace me in the struggle for democracy."

The violent October march attracted about 5,000 Catholics and others and resulted in about 100 casualties among demonstrators and police.

Father Thanh's movement is strongly anti-Communist and day's letter of warning, addressed to Premier Tran Thien Khai, emphasized that the march is headed by "civilian leaders" who will carry South Vietnamese flags.

The letter asked for approval to make the march and said that if Mr. Thieu failed to respond, his silence would be taken as approval.

Henry Ford Call For 10-Cent Tax Rise on Gasoline

DETROIT, Nov. 25 (NYT).—Henry Ford 2d, chairman of Ford Motor Co., has proposed that the federal tax on gasoline be increased by 10 cents a gallon to provide money for relief of those hit hardest by the recession, the poor and the unemployed.

Mr. Ford, in a statement issued Friday, said that the increase in gasoline tax was needed even though it could cause a further drop in already slumping sales.

"Many people in our industry, including some at Ford Motor Co., don't share my views on this matter," he said. "But I think the idea deserves a lot of consideration now."

He added that "the fact is that we will never get a full recovery in the auto industry. We don't give the nation an elbow room in its effort to fight its way out of a recession."

The proposal was opposed by Richard Gerstengren, the chairman of General Motors.

He said that raising the tax would be a "terrible" thing to do and that the burden of the tax would fall on those people who can least afford it.

### Reopening of Airport Discussed on Cyprus

NICOSEA, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—Cyprus President Glafos Clerides said Turkish-Cypriot leader Rauf Denktaş today discussed the reactivation of a costly airport's flight information center as a first step toward reopening the airport.

A statement issued after a meeting said the two men considered resuming the information center's operations under UN Nations control. It said a re-opening of the airport to all airline traffic would depend on future negotiations, but that the Cyprus government was trying to open an old airfield near Larnaca on the south coast, in the hope of restoring limited services to Europe and the Mideast.

### French TV News Strike

PARIS, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—Journalists of the French state radio and television network went on strike today without warning and for an unlimited period.

The strike was called by all the unions after the management announced 270 dismissals as part of a reorganization.



## May Be 45 Billion Years Old

Study of Pulsating Star Hints  
It Predates Present Universe

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (UPI).—Near the edge of the Milky Way there is a pulsating star that could date back 45 billion years, which would make it a leftover from an earlier universe. It would be a survivor of the collapse of the last universe, which gave birth to the present one about 13 billion years ago.

"There might have been one small portion of the sky that stayed cool right through the bang creating our universe," speculated astronomer Frank Drake of Cornell University, whose Arecibo Observatory in Puerto Rico has been watching this star for three years.

"There might have been one small area where the temperature at creation stayed low enough to preserve matter in its latter state."

The star in question was found six years ago by Britain's Jodrell Bank Observatory and is called JP-1953. The J

stands for Jodrell Bank, the F for pulsar and the numbers for the star's coordinates in the sky. JP-1953 lies about 1,000 light years away, near the southern edge of the constellation Cygnus, the swan. The star gives out a radio pulse every four-tenths of a second and is not deviated from that pulse in the last three years, making it different from the 39 other pulsars in the heavens that have been clocked by the world's largest radio telescope at Arecibo.

"All the other pulsars are spinning down, slowing up, if you will," Mr. Drake said. "Not this one. We can detect no spin-down in this pulsar, making it clearly a very different beast."

Pulsars are formed out of the leftovers of an exploding star. When first formed, they may spin as often as 1,000 times a second, sending beams of light and radio waves across space. Like clocks, the pulsars in the heavens are winding down and losing a little of their spin each year. This allows astronomers to make what they feel are reasonably accurate estimates of the lifetimes of pulsars.

The Arecibo Observatory puts 30 of the 40 pulsars it has clocked into an "age bracket" of between 10 million and 100 million years. None is older than 100 million years. The 39 stars are spinning down, in what Mr. Drake calls a "nice reasonable way" for pulsars to behave.

Not the pulsar in Cygnus. No spin-down has been detected, even though Arecibo has timed its pulse once a week for the last three years.

Accurate Predictions  
"We've said OK if it's not spinning down, then the pulse should arrive at 12 in the afternoon, plus 45 minutes and 10.35 seconds, a year from now," Mr. Drake said. "And you wait a year, and the pulse comes back, right on time."

In calculating the age of the pulsar in Cygnus, Mr. Drake said the youngest it can be is five billion years. Its upper limit is 45 billion years. The calculations suggest that the 45-billion-year age is more likely than the five billion years.

Mr. Drake said that everybody at Arecibo is mystified as to what the star really is. He speculates about the 45-billion-year age almost in disbelief, then admits that he has few plausible alternatives.

"One other thing it can be is an intelligent civilization attempting to communicate with other worlds," Mr. Drake said. "But the odds are very small. It's how you'd mark yourself. You do something that can't be done in nature. You make the pulse rate of a nearby pulsar exactly right, not deviating in the least year after year."

There are other explanations for the pulsar in Cygnus, but all of them have flaws. One suggestion is that it is a class of star called a "white dwarf," but its spin rate of once every four-tenths of a second is considered much too fast for a white dwarf, one possible stage of evolution in a star's life.

Most white dwarfs spin at the stolid rate of once every hour. The shortest known spin for a white dwarf is once every five or six minutes. A white dwarf spinning at the rate of the star in Cygnus would fly apart.

A Neat Explanation  
A few astronomers suggest that the star in Cygnus is draining from a companion star just enough energy to make up for the energy it loses as it spins down. Others are skeptical of this suggestion, saying that it's just too neat an explanation that the star would drain precisely the energy it loses as it spins.

Thus, astronomers are left with the "far-out speculation" that it is a pulsar that's just possibly older than time.  
"If this thing is a repository of the last universe," Mr. Drake said, "then who's to say there wasn't a universe before that one and another one before that? There could be epochs upon epochs upon epochs."

Today's universe, although 12 billion years old, is still expanding. Many astronomers believe it will stop growing at some distant time, possibly 50 billion years.  
Then it will begin to collapse, contracting until space grows so dense with matter and heat that another giant fireball forms to start creation all over again.

W. German Jury  
Acquits Ex-Nazi

FRANKFURT, Nov. 25 (UPI).—A jury today acquitted a former Nazi, Alois Frey, 63, of charges that he sent prisoners to their deaths in 1944 while commanding the Guentersgrube death camp near Auschwitz. It held that conflicting testimony by witnesses 30 years after the alleged crimes could not be construed as proof of the charges.  
Frey, who was an SS officer in 1944, was charged with choosing prisoners for work details and with ordering guards to shoot to death inmates who collapsed while marching to the duties he assigned.  
Frey served five years at hard labor after World War II following his conviction on war-crimes charges in a Polish court.

'Demon Rum'  
Wins Round  
With Keepers

FAYETTEVILLE, N.C., Nov. 25 (AP).—State highway patrolmen have arrested two drivers who registered as drunk in breath tests. The men were identified as Tom Underwood, 59, the chief investigator for the local Alcoholic Beverage Control Board, and his assistant, Robert Tindall, 28. They were driving cars registered to their agency.

The two were charged with drunken driving and were released on \$200 bond each.

New York Opens  
New Facility for  
Passenger Ships

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (NYT).—After 20 years of planning, New York has opened a new passenger gateway to the high seas in the hope that it is not too late to reverse the loss of travelers to the airlines and to ports in warmer climates.

The new passenger structure will help to strengthen New York's position as one of the greatest ports in the world. Mayor Abraham Beame predicted at dedication ceremonies Saturday for the \$40-million facility on the Hudson River.

With berths for six ocean liners, the terminal has its own 1,700-foot-long road system, three air-conditioned tri-level piers, telescoping gangways similar to those used to board jetliners and huge spans of glass and tile that, except for the wide-open vistas of the Hudson, give the terminal the look of a modern jetport.

John Bowers, executive vice-president of the International Longshoremen's Association and president of I.L.A. Local 824, whose members work at Manhattan piers, said his union has agreed over to hold a strike at the new facility.

27 GIs in Berlin  
Strike to Protest  
Black's Transfer

BERLIN, Nov. 25 (UPI).—One-third of the soldiers assigned to a U.S. Army artillery unit in West Berlin refused to report for duty today and demanded the right to veto the transfer of a black soldier from their unit.

The strikers, as the 27 soldiers described themselves, called for an immediate congressional investigation of the situation in the Battery of the 94th Artillery and asked that a representative from Congress be permanently available to us in Berlin.

A spokesman for the Army's Berlin Command confirmed that a group of soldiers assigned to be unit refused to answer work call at 7:30 a.m. and had handed in a petition outlining their demands.

The strike was the most recent in a row that began in August when several soldiers refused to march in a parade in West Berlin set out to defy regulations prohibiting beards.

In a statement entitled "Why the 94th Strikes," the protesters described the transfer yesterday of the only black among them as a "racist tactic by the brass to make the struggle an all-white segregated movement."

Bus Drivers in U.S.  
Returning to Work

PHOENIX, Ariz., Nov. 25 (UPI).—Greyhound bus service resumed yesterday following tentative settlement of a six-day-old strike, he bus line reported.

James Kerrigan, president of Greyhound Lines, said 16,000 drivers, baggage handlers and terminal employees would return to work pending ratification of the agreement, which could take three weeks.



HOME BEFORE DARK—Gulls flock to their perches at sunset in Key Biscayne, Fla.

## Congress Gets Bill to Allow It to Call Presidential Vote

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (UPI).—Sen. William Hathaway, D-Maine, has submitted a constitutional amendment that would allow Congress to call a presidential election if two-thirds of the Congress goes along with a no-confidence vote.

Sen. Hathaway said last week that federal power has shifted over the last 50 years to the White House, with Congress becoming "something on the order

of a simple tribune in the executive's ongoing governing of the country."

"This is not the work of minister men consciously seeking to alter our established power relationships," Sen. Hathaway said. "The result of changes forced on the structure by outside social and political developments."

During the last 10 years, Congress has gone along with every piece of legislation that has given

more power to the executive, Sen. Hathaway said.

The proposed provision would act as a deterrent to the abuse of power, the senator said. "And by not having any of the moral or legal wrongdoings connotations of impeachment—after all, the president could even run in the new election—it should provide a more immediate and realistic threat than does impeachment," Sen. Hathaway said.

New Contract  
Agreed in U.S.  
Coal StrikeMiners Union Council  
To Study Pact Today

By Stephen Isaacs

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (WP).—Negotiators for 120,000 striking miners and the coal industry agreed in principle on a new contract here last night.

This contract, like the one agreed to Nov. 13 but which failed to win approval by the miners' Bargaining Council, will be put to the council tomorrow. Details of the contract were not revealed and industry negotiators would make no comment.

Arnold Miller, president of the United Mine Workers of America, with industry negotiator Guy Farmer standing at his side, read a joint statement of the UMW and the Bituminous Coal Operators Association.

So far, 33,000 persons in industries that rely on coal have been laid off and administration economists feel the number could rise to 400,000 if the strike lasts four weeks. It will enter its third week as the Bargaining Council considers the new contract tomorrow.

The contract presumably improves the first-year increase in wages for the three-year contract, as the council members had instructed Mr. Miller. Although the council set no specific targets, some members felt they should receive a 20-per-cent rise now, in view of the profits coal companies have accrued since the onset of the energy crisis.

If the Bargaining Council approves the contract, it will take 10 days more to ratify it.

High Court Holds That Mexicans  
Can Get Seasonal Work in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (AP).—The Supreme Court ruled today that thousands of Mexican laborers may legally commute to the United States for seasonal farm work.

The 5-4 decision is important to California and Texas farmers who rely heavily on foreign workers.

The court reversed a decision of the U.S. Circuit Court in Washington, which outlawed seasonal commuting. But the Supreme Court upheld a portion of the Circuit Court decision which permitted foreign workers to enter the United States on a daily basis.

"If alien commuters are to be abolished or if seasonal commuters are to be treated differently than daily commuters, the Congress must do it," Justice William Douglas wrote in the majority opinion.

In 1965, Congress passed legislation prohibiting aliens from holding U.S. jobs unless the secretary of labor certified that there was a labor shortage. The Immigration Service later began issuing alien registration receipt cards, commonly known as "green cards," which allowed Mexican farm workers to take U.S. jobs without the certification of a labor shortage. The court held that a "green card" is good for both seasonal and daily commuting.

New Tape Cameras Are Seen  
Transforming TV Newscasts

By Les Brown

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (NYT).—Refinements in the technology of hand-held videotape cameras have raised expectations throughout U.S. broadcasting of revolutionary changes in electronic newsgathering that would, among other things, extend reporters' deadlines and increase the visual content of newscasts.

More versatile than conventional newsreel cameras and requiring smaller crews, the new "mini-cams" are spoken of as promising to broaden the scope and variety of television news coverage. In eliminating the costly and time-consuming processing of film, permitting the cameras to be used in the field up to airtime, they would also

lengthen the newsgathering day by at least an hour.

Not since the industrywide adoption of color television in 1965 has there been such intense interest in new electronic hardware and such anticipation of changes.

Weighing 14 to 18 pounds, depending on the make, and equipped with battery-operated recorders strapped to a cameraman's back, the cameras can reduce the present three-man newsfilm crews to a single operator, although the networks so far have been maintaining two-man tape units. Tape has the advantage over film of needing no processing and of being cheaper and erasable.

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liners... totalling about 6.5 million tons and equipped to transport everything from bauxite to ball bearings.

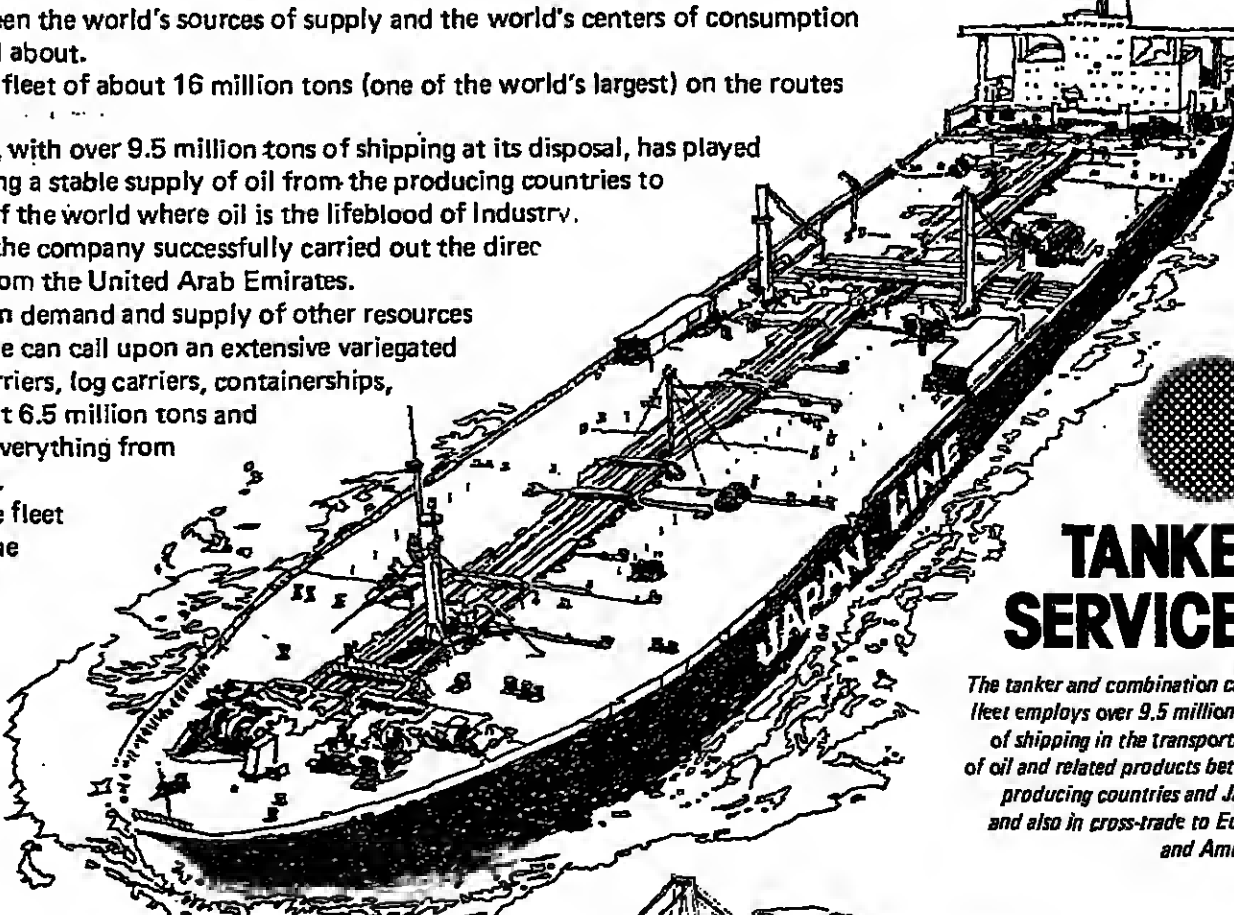
The growing Japan Line fleet is being fashioned for the future to handle the

ever-increasing trade between nations

so that no matter where the demand,

there will always be a bridge to

the supply.

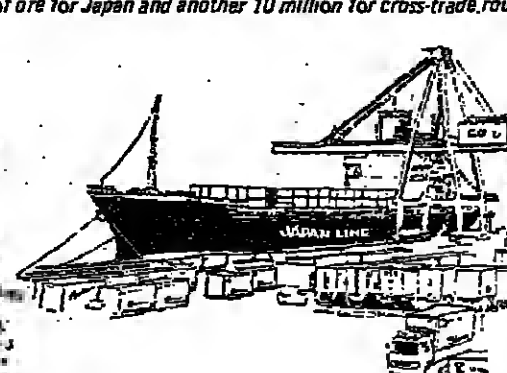
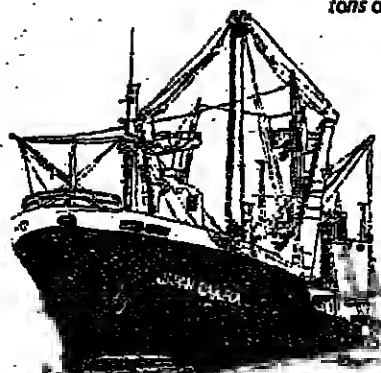
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## 'Breakthrough' in Vladivostok

While the experts must still play the numbers game with the Strategic Arms Limitation Agreements, it does seem that Messrs. Brezhnev and Ford made significant progress toward, as the President put it on his return, containing the competition in weapons. Mr. Kissinger has called the result of the Vladivostok talks a "breakthrough," and what that could mean in terms of lowered costs for the peoples of the two nations, and lowered tensions between them, is of major importance.

The reduction in mutual suspicion and rivalry is, of course, more beneficial than the reduction in defense budgets. Mere parity in offensive weapons does not necessarily mean a peaceful atmosphere. When two duels, in the days when that was an individual, rather than a national, preoccupation, were preparing to fight, their seconds made sure that they used twin weapons, carefully checked for equality of performance. Then the principals shot or cut one another down with identical material.

Nations are not moved by the finicky sense of honor that was supposed to govern the contests of gentlemen. They can usually find excuses for a stab in the back or a shot in the dark, and always believe themselves justified in developing better weapons and accumulating more of them than their potential opponents. Consequently, to seek an agreement on parity is in itself a healthy sign. But it is only a sign, and not inevitably the fact of peaceful relations.

It is not surprising, then, that the world at large, even if it welcomes the progress of the superpowers toward restricting the peril of that nuclear cloud which has hovered over the international horizon since Hiroshima,

nearly 30 years ago, should also study the Vladivostok communiqués for other signs of amity. They are there, with respect to Cyprus, for example, and the Middle East, but they are more nebulous.

The Soviet Union and the United States are clearly not wholly in agreement as to whether Mr. Kissinger should pursue his piecemeal attempts to bring about a Middle Eastern settlement, or whether the whole should be dumped, immediately, on the green table at Geneva. There is little specific evidence of just how—or if—the weapons of the big powers are to be used in attaining peace between the smaller states that have been using them against one another. And of the colossal dilemma that confronts the world over food and trade, nothing more specific is said than that commercial and economic cooperation will continue between the two states immediately concerned.

But, while the signs of cooperation toward peace are nebulous, they do exist. They have been stated in strong, if general terms and the whole atmosphere prevailing at Vladivostok was hopeful, not only for the nations immediately concerned but for some approach to global stability at a time when those countries can and should exert their influence toward that goal. One could not expect President Ford and Communist party leader Brezhnev to wrap up all the complexities of the world at their first meeting, even with the expert help of Mr. Kissinger. But they have done more than might have been anticipated, and opened the way for greater things. The Vladivostok meeting may have provided a breakthrough on much more than the tools of war—it may have struck at the sources of war.

## The AT&T Case

The suit of the Justice Department to break up the American Telephone & Telegraph Company is of enormous importance in its own right. AT&T is the largest privately owned corporation in the world and communications is probably the most crucial sector of what has been called the post-industrial society. But the significance of the case goes even further, since its outcome will help determine the roles of competition, monopoly and government regulation in the emerging economic system.

The basic legal issue is whether the company has in fact conspired, in violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act, to monopolize the industry. Has it used discriminatory pricing or other "dirty tricks" to keep innovators out of the system? Has it illegally influenced government officials or regulators to protect its monopoly?

That AT&T is a regulated monopoly does not ipso facto make it immune from the anti-trust laws. In recent years, the Justice Department—with the backing of many economists—has been seeking to widen the scope for competition and innovation in the regulated industries, including not only communications but such fields as the securities markets, transportation and energy.

The economic issues in the AT&T case are more complex. It is not sufficient for the company to contend that it is efficient, maybe the most efficient telephone system in the world. That position, even if true, would not constitute an all-inclusive defense of the company's present size, degree of vertical integration or monopoly. The operation of the system and its particular parts must be analyzed more precisely.

The telephone company is not simply "a natural monopoly," as some of its defenders loosely contend. The manufacturing of telecommunications equipment, for instance, is surely no natural monopoly. Western Electric—the manufacturing arm of AT&T—would and should face more competition from many other large and small manufacturers of equipment and terminal devices, if the Justice Department won its suit and separated Western Electric from AT&T.

The Justice Department also wants to split off the long line department from AT&T's operating companies. There could well be room for greater competition in long-distance communications—including the transmission of data—especially given the new microwave technology and the rapid growth of business, government and personal communications.

Particular care should be given to the proposed disposition of Bell Telephone Laboratories, which has the reputation of being the best private research organization in the country, perhaps the world. Critics of Bell Labs, however, maintain that it has been less productive and creative in the past decade and a half than in the 1940s and 1950s, blaming the parent company for holding back the pace of technological innovation.

Anti-trust remains vital to the American economy. Competition should be allowed to operate unless the weight of specific contrary argument is overwhelming. Businessmen who like to expatiate on the virtues of the "free-enterprise system" often make an exception when it comes to private cartels or monopolies—especially those regulated (or, more precisely, sheltered and manipulated) by friendly government officials. Such sheltered monopolies can be both economically inefficient and a source of political corruption.

If the Ford administration means what it has been saying about favoring a vigorous anti-trust policy, it should not interfere in the AT&T case. Furthermore, it can show that it means business on anti-trust by throwing its support behind congressional action to increase the penalties on corporations and their officers for criminal violations of the anti-trust laws and to prevent collusion between government officials and corporations.

A more open and competitive system, with an independent and arms-length relationship between business and government, is crucial to the health of both the economy and a free political democracy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### Ford-Brezhnev Meeting

President Ford and Mr. Brezhnev have agreed to make another attempt to limit the arms race at the strategic level. If, as a result, their negotiators come up with an agreement that works and is adhered to by both parties, their weekend meeting will turn out to have been a very important landmark. Until then, it is reasonable to withhold judgment. The first SALT agreement in 1972 aroused hopes that have not been realized

Moreover, arms talks are only one thread—though an essential one—in the web of agreements on mutual restraint that are supposed to constitute the new relationship between the Soviet Union and the United States. In many areas, particularly in the Middle East, the web is now under severe strain. If it gives way at one point, it is liable to give way at others too. SALT cannot be taken in isolation. . . .

—From the Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

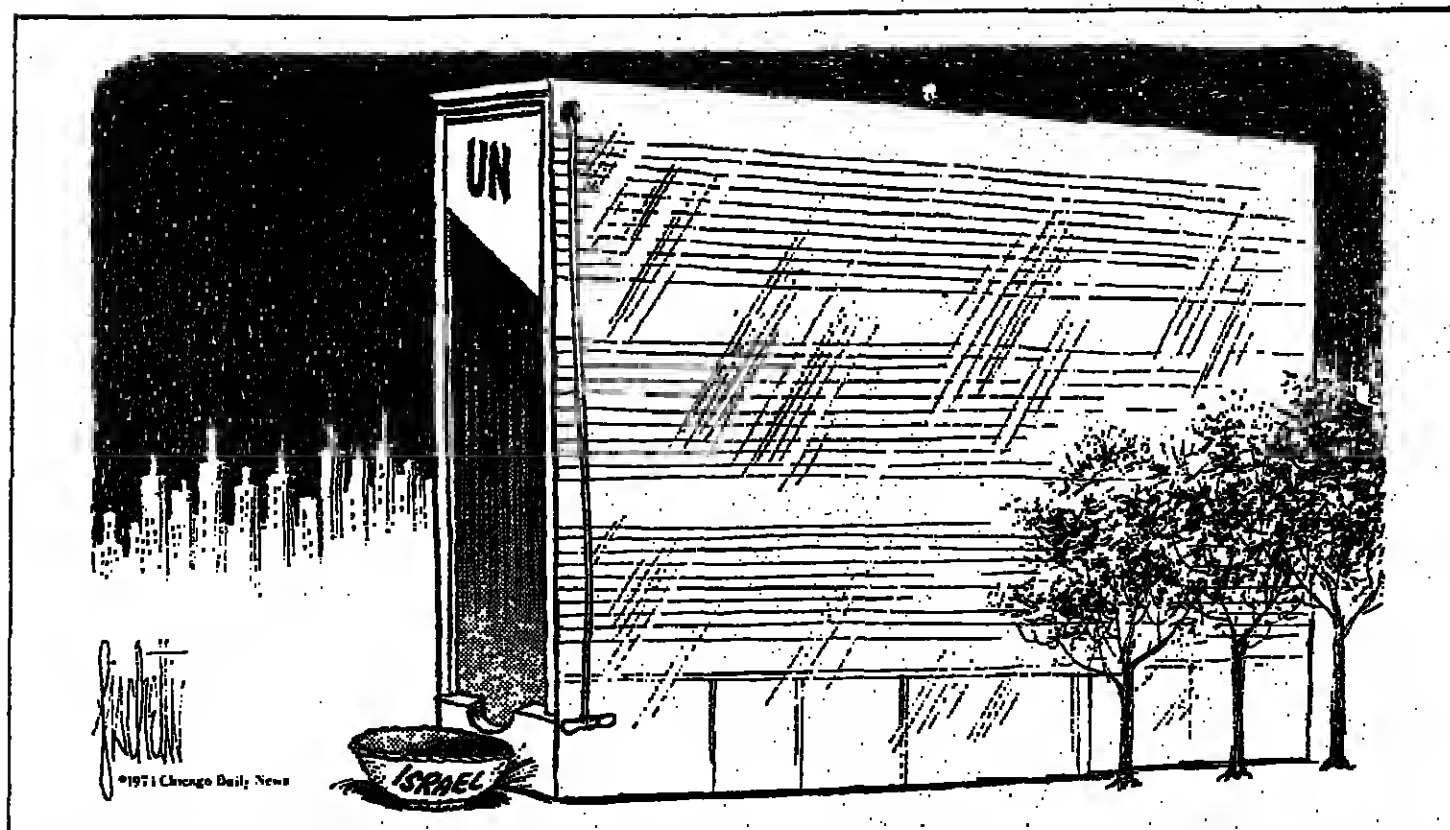
November 26, 1899

PARIS—Revised her opera, "La Belle Helene," was revived last evening with great success. Henri Fougère in the Figaro says: "The revival of this charming piece, which evokes so many memories of the past, had all the interest of a premiere and all the comic characters that used to make us laugh years ago and has all the lovely little tunes we used to hum, oh so many years ago."

### Fifty Years Ago

November 26, 1924

TUCSON, Ariz.—A dispatch received here today tells of the marriage of Charlie Chaplin to Miss Rita Gray just over the border in Mexico. The famous couple are keeping their plans secret but it is already known that they have engaged a suite aboard a Pacific Coast liner. Miss Gray is Charlie's latest leading lady and will soon be seen playing opposite him in the "Gold Rush," as soon as the film is completed.



## Kissinger's Peking Visit: Most Crucial Yet?

By Alfred S. Jenkins

WASHINGTON—America's limited but significant rapprochement with the People's Republic of China is on the tracks so far, with "normalization" as the ultimate objective.

The practical aspects of the relationship are surviving, if not flourishing: two-way trade will probably approach \$1 billion this year, and cultural, scientific, educational, congressional and other exchanges continue at a modest pace.

While the basic relationship is likely to remain intact so long as the factors which impelled the rapprochement are still present—and they are—there has been little forward movement for some time, and the atmosphere is cooler than in earlier stages. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's current trip to Peking could therefore be the most crucial one yet.

Kissinger's first trip in the summer of 1971, when he feigned illness and supposedly went to the mountains of Pakistan but instead went secretly to Peking, was primarily a trip to arrange a trip: President Nixon's visit to China in February, 1972. It was rightly made in secret because U.S. détente with China after 23 years of confrontation was a delicate diplomatic venture. If for some reason it should fail, it was important that it not be a public debacle. Other nations had assisted in the initial contacts, and "ping-pong diplomacy" had tested public reaction; but until there were face-to-face discussions, neither side could be certain it would be possible to improve relations.

### Not Easy

Indeed, rapprochement was not easy for either side. Apart from differences in ideology and in political, economic and social organization, each side had deep historical grievances. The Chinese Communists resented U.S. refusal to extend them aid during World War II with Japan, and America resented their treatment of its diplomatic personnel left in China after the Communist takeover.

The Korean war left bitterness on both sides, and President Truman's institution of trade and travel embargoes, deployment of the Seventh Fleet in the Taiwan Strait and the resumption of aid to the Republic of China on Taiwan ensured lasting hostility, exacerbated by crises over two offshore islands. Polemics exchanged throughout the protracted Warsaw talks did nothing to lessen mutual suspicions.

And for America's part, the trauma of McCarthy era electrified the China issue, making U.S. officials hypercautious. The wonder is that rapprochement could be achieved at all.

It was, nevertheless, accomplished with consummate skill, chiefly by Kissinger and Premier Chou En-lai. A second Kissinger trip was required before the presidential one, for chiefs of state do not meet for short trips unless they are fairly certain what will happen when they do. The second trip, in October, 1971, was to fashion that assurance. The representatives of two great nations which long exorcised each other set down and talked with unfailing civility, with astounding frankness and with evident sincerity of purpose.

Furthermore, each side listened. Certain misunderstandings were overcome and intentions were clarified. Some issues were resolved, some were shelved or, like the Taiwan problem, "semi-shelved," and sufficient common ground was found to warrant the history-making presidential trip. America's new China policy was embodied in the Shanghai communiqué at the conclusion of that visit.

Later Kissinger trips have been less dramatic but useful, particularly the fifth, which established liaison offices in the respective capitals. The Chinese almost certainly now believe, however, that it is time for further significant movement, notably on the question of Taiwan and the related one of diplomatic recognition. True, we have, as promised, reduced our military presence on Taiwan as tensions in the area have subsided. But we have also, with notable promptness, replaced our recently retired ambassador in Taiwan with an outstandingly able career diplomat; and we have cooperated, albeit modestly, in assuring the continued pre-

paredness of the Chinese military forces on Taiwan.

Peking views these moves as a curious way of implementing the Shanghai communiqué. Meanwhile, it can be argued that Peking has not been particularly assiduous in cultivating the spirit of that document. In the UN and in domestic media, the Chinese have been abusive of us to an extent far beyond what their principles and policies would seem to require.

In addition to disapprobation of our "imperialistic superpower" stand in general, the Chinese are signaling dissatisfaction with the pace of our movement on the Taiwan problem—despite occasional protestations of patience. Yet the Chinese leaders are realists. They know that we helped in the very survival of the government on Taiwan (after the Korean war changed our policies overnight) and contributed to Taiwan's "economic miracle." In view of America's long and friendly, not to mention profitable, relationship with Nationalist China, they cannot expect the United States to shrug its shoulders and simply "abandon" it.

The question in crass terms boils down to the weighing of our undeniable responsibilities toward and interests in Taiwan as against our responsibilities as a global power to get along as well as feasible with the quarter of mankind on the China mainland—to the extent these desiderata prove to be incompatible.

We have correctly considered resolution of the Taiwan problem to be a Chinese responsibility. We could not "hand over" Taiwan even in the unthinkable event we should wish to do so. Its military potential is considerable, and there are other realities. The great difference in political, economic and social systems and the much higher standard of living on Taiwan would make the island indescribably difficult to "digest" by the People's Republic, should it attempt assimilation by any means. Taiwan is likely to keep

its head above water no matter what we may do, but what we do nonetheless matters considerably and the choice and timing are not easy.

Having recently retired, I am no longer privy to the planning for these visits, but it is certain that Kissinger goes armed with formidable documentation of the options, and the advantages and disadvantages of each. His choice of options will depend in good measure on the realism of the Chinese. Only a few weeks ago, Chinese maneuverability would have been restricted by the latest domestic political campaign, but that has been allowed to wane because of damage to productivity. A remaining danger is that the Chinese may exaggerate U.S. domestic difficulties, believe that America speaks from weakness and attempt to gain excessive advantage. This would be a grievous error, for America still speaks with a very strong voice indeed, and the Chinese are not without serious domestic problems of their own.

### Still Anxious

Fortunately, there is reason for each side to want to see the relationship continue and improve. Advances in trade and technological exchange and in reduction of tensions have been mutual. The Chinese are still anxious about the Soviet military confrontation on their border. The changes, then, are for a reasonably "successful" visit by Kissinger this week—one which further cements the Washington-Peking relationship without serious damage to at least the practical aspects of the Washington-Taipei relationship. This progress might be achieved by a substantial increase of U.S. liaison office functions (it was promised once before, with meager results), but full diplomatic recognition might not be inconceivable if the price were right (largely in terms of U.S. continued relations with Taipei on an acceptable basis).

## U.S. and World's Hungry

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON—It is a troubled Thanksgiving. Americans are still a privileged people, with material comforts extraordinary by the standards of history or of almost all the world today. We know that, but we wonder whether it can last.

People all over this country are scared. They are worried about their own futures—their jobs, their homes, their way of life. They doubt the competence of government to deal with the problems of the country. And there is a deeper uneasiness about the world, a sense that things are out of joint in economics and politics and the resources that sustain life.

Food is a particular symbol of unease right now. Americans are increasingly conscious that food is desperately short in parts of the world, that hundreds of millions are malnourished and may die of starvation unless helped. We are still a generous people, but we wonder: Is there anything clearly useful to do? Can we give aid without aggravating our own problems? Is there, in short, a connection between helping others and helping ourselves?

### Immediate Questions

In exploring such questions it is important to distinguish between the long-term and the immediate. Any attempt to look decades ahead at the world food situation must raise profound issues of population and resources and ethics. The Rome food conference made a reasonable start on mechanisms to deal with the future. But right now there are practical problems that have to be solved if the longer-run ideas are to have any chance of developing.

The immediate problem is that some areas of the world, notably South Asia, are short of grain. There is no doubt that the shortage is severe. Estimates of the need range from six to 10 million tons over the next year.

The grain needed can come from only a handful of surplus countries: the United States; primarily, plus Canada, Australia, the European Community. In other words, this is a relatively

straightforward problem compared to many that the world faces today. It is a problem of transferring food from known sources to areas of shortage.

The United States, because of its immensely productive agriculture, has an inescapable responsibility for leadership in meeting the need for immediate food aid. During the Rome conference, President Ford rejected a call to pledge an additional one million tons, saying that would add to inflation at home. But in fact his administration has tentatively and secretly decided to send up to three million tons more in the next year, while withholding firm commitment until a fresh review every three months.

Secret plans for aid, subject to quarterly review, have a fatal flaw in terms of effectiveness. The needy countries can make no plans on such a basis—plans for distribution of aid or use of internal stocks. In the absence of firm expectations of outside help, the tendency in hungry areas will be for those who have any food to hoard it—thus worsening price and distribution problems.

To be effective, American action has to be swift, decisive and public. The occasion for decision is a meeting in Rome on Friday of the principals grain-exporting countries and of the most needy, to see what can be pledged for the latter.

A number of organizations concerned with the food problem are pressing the U.S. government to pledge shipment of two million tons immediately and two million more next summer, contingent on matching contributions by other countries. It is important to get the wheat and rice moving soon, because it takes weeks to arrange and accomplish shipping on so large a scale. And unless commitments are made now, the available grain may go for other, commercial uses.

Why, then, is it in the interest of the United States to make fresh commitments of food aid? What is the connection between us and them?

The answer may be clearer if we ask the question another way: What would it do to Americans if we watched thousands or mil-

lions die—literally watched, on television—because we and the world had not acted? Putting aside all considerations of national pride, the world would surely be weakened further, our already frayed confidence in the ability of the system to deal with today's problems.

The point is that the immediate food shortage is a well-defined problem, with a definable solution. If the world is not up to that, how can it be expected to handle the greater complexities of energy and resources and inflation. Mass starvation would be an unmistakable signal of institutional failure. It is a far-off people today, Americans may well think, but it may be our life savings and our expectations that go under tomorrow.

Thanksgiving is a day of food, but it is hardly an expression of greed or self-satisfaction. Rather it is a recognition of the debt to God and nature for their bounty. Those who first celebrated it, in Plymouth in 1621, invited the nearby Indians to share the harvest.

Generosity has been a natural instinct of Americans. Today it can serve a larger purpose. By sharing food with the hungry we can allay the widespread feeling of impotence before the strains of contemporary life and begin to restore faith in the capacity of man to solve his problems.

Alfred Jenkins was the senior deputy chief of mission in the American Liaison Office in Peking before his retirement last summer after 32 years in the Foreign Service. The only American diplomat to serve in China both before and after the Communist revolution, he worked closely with Henry Kissinger in the "opening to China." This article was written for the Los Angeles Times.

## A Passive Role Played By Reagan

By Evans and Novak

SACRAMENTO—Gov. Ronald Reagan, his recent notions of leading a new political party crushed by vital financial backers, has abandoned even shrewd plans for challenging President Ford in 1976 either inside or outside the Republican party.

Most Reagan advisers and probably Reagan himself now believe Mr. Ford really will seek a full presidential term as he promises. "I think it's all over for us," lamented one Reagan insider. If so, Mr. Ford's 1977 announcement of candidacy has fulfilled a major purpose.

Nevertheless, melancholy in Sacramento is no cause for unrestrained jubilation within the Ford White House. Reagan does not dismiss the possibility that Mr. Ford's record will be so bad by 1976 that he will have to abandon his candidacy. Reagan then would be the most probable nominee. Furthermore, Mr. Ford's prospects for success may not be enhanced by Reagan's intended public role as an ideological polemicist to direct the Ford administration into conservative orthodoxy.

But this passive role was not what Reaganists envisioned only a month ago when they felt Mr. Ford's political stock dropping after the Nixon period and the hospitalization of his wife, would not run. That certainly seemed Reagan's view after returning from national barnstorming for Republican candidates in September and early October.

While lionized at Republican rallies, Reagan noticed a strange phenomenon: the name of Gerald Ford was never mentioned at these partisan events. When Reagan and his aides compared notes after rallies, they agreed there really seemed to be no incumbent Republican president; it was as though a Democrat were in office.

This perception of Mr. Ford as a transitional figure was vaulting Reagan over the highest psychological hurdle to a 1976 challenge. What friends call Reagan's "revelation for the presidency" impelled him into baseless defenses of Richard Nixon: so, he could not really be expected to oppose an incumbent Republican President. But if politicians perceived Mr. Ford as merely transitional, not really an incumbent, it might be different.

Contrary to denials, a possible new conservative party was indeed discussed within the Reagan inner sanctum. Other California Republicans say the principal source of third-party notions were (1) Reagan aides; (2) Robert W. Taft, experienced political and top Reagan adviser since 1968; and (3) Jeff Bell, a smart young political theoretician hired last summer to plan Reagan's fall travels.

But when Reagan publicly voiced inner sanctum third-party musings in his Oct. 15 Sacramento press conference, conservative Republican politicians in California and elsewhere rejected the idea. That includes California Republicans who agreed that they are not only Reagan's beneficiaries but his most influential advisers. The most potent: millionaire Los Angeles auto dealer Holmes Tuttle, a staunchly loyalist Republican who urged the governor to abandon third-party talk.

Besides, key Reagan advisers believe that nomination would not be worth having if Reagan has to battle an incumbent president in 2½ state primaries. Thus Mr. Ford's announcement that he definitely would run in 1976 extinguished residual hopes in the Reagan camp.

### Watchful Waiting

Tuttle now talks privately of watchful waiting with no attempts to build a national organization. "Walker and Bell will leave Reagan's staff when he ends two terms as governor on Jan. 6. This scaled-down threat is reflected in Human Events, the right-wing weekly publishing a new Reaganite party. On Nov. 23, Human Events grumpily observed that "Reagan's latest comments look as if he has decided not to cross swords with the President," but to excuse his left-wing aberrations in much the same way as did Nixon's.

This relatively passive role comports with Reagan's philosophy that his final political fate is in divine hands, beyond his own control. Reagan talks friends of Ford presidency may take three possible directions: successful, leading to Mr. Ford's election; middling, leading to Mr. Ford's nomination and defeat; poor, leading to Mr. Ford's not running. Only in the latter case would Reagan run, and today he is against direct action to bring about that condition.

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## Public's Pessimism Peaks

## Giscard's Popularity Slumps; Labor, Press Troubles Cited

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Nov. 25 (UPI).—Labor unrest and strong criticism in the French press have caused President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's popularity to hit its lowest point yet in the opinion polls.

A new poll published today by Le Figaro was headlined: "Absolute Record for Pessimism: 77 Per Cent." The poll showed that 77 per cent of persons interviewed thought the economic and social situation would get worse; 63 per cent thought it could bring on a new May, 1968, mass revolt and only 42 per cent thought Mr. Giscard d'Estaing could manage it.

A France-Solair poll published during the weekend showed that the President's popularity had fallen to 48 per cent, from 50 per cent, and the number of persons unsatisfied climbed from 32 to 38 per cent.

To try to counteract the pessimism that has broken out here and to counter the anti-government press, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing will go on television tomorrow night to address the nation on the situation.

The government's decline in the polls would appear to be directly related to the wave of strikes that has hit the country and growing unemployment. There is a strong feeling that the government favors an unemployment policy, which would be unprecedented in France, to fight inflation.

Le Monde's criticism of the government's firmness in the six-week-long postal strike has been growing almost daily. That strike, which began slowly dying out last week, included 45 per

cent of mail sorters today, the Post Office reported. In Paris, however, 85 per cent of the sorters still are off the job.

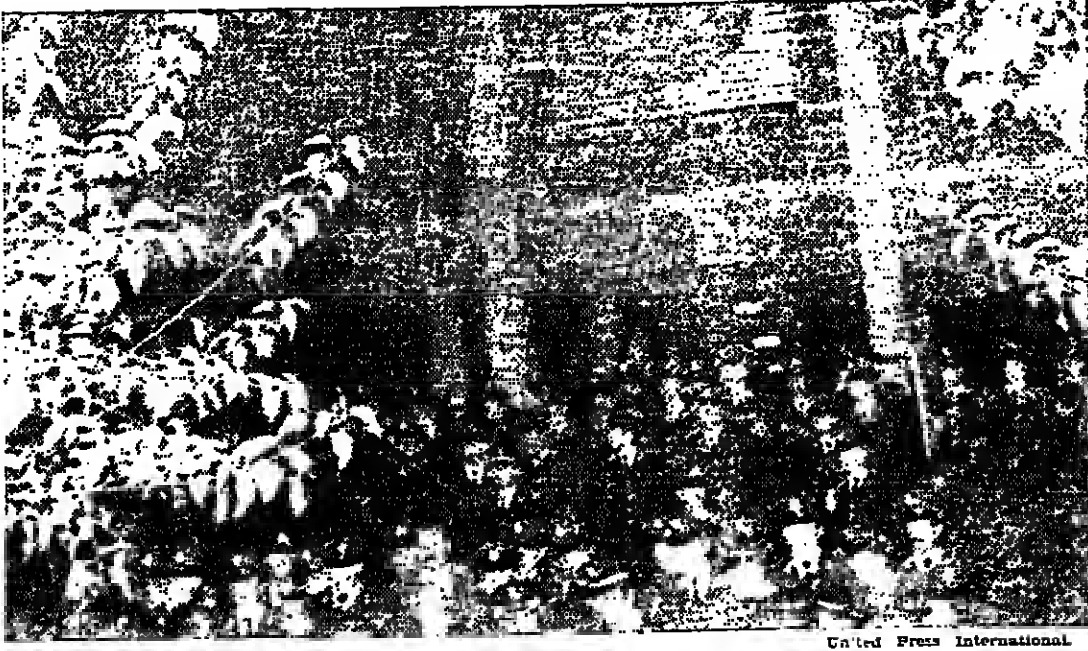
The press and radio criticism of the President has been getting increasingly personal. The lead article in Le Monde today said simply that "technocrats" such as Mr. Giscard d'Estaing could not cope with today's problems. Only a planned economy would work, said the author, Roger-Gérard Schwartzberg.

"Great statesmen find in themselves a strength for their policies because they have culture, conviction and human experience," he wrote. "Our technocrats more often have only a pragmatic savoir-faire, limited science and a few management recipes."

The harshest personal campaign against Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has been in Le Canard Enchaîné, the satirical weekly. It has been claiming for weeks that the President leads a playboy's nightlife that raises questions about both his own and national security.

Elysée sources recognize that a whispering campaign is under way to discredit the President for bringing a different kind of life-style to the Elysée-Palace.

The effect of the criticism has been to suggest that neither Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's policies nor his personality is right for France in the present situation. The pro-government France-Solair commented tonight that the stakes in Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's telecast tomorrow night would be his own credibility.



ON GUARD—Greek policemen guard the U.S. Embassy in Athens during a parade Sunday by students to Athens Cemetery to honor those killed last year in the Polytechnic protest against military rule. The parade passed the embassy without incident.

## Caramanlis Attacks 'Stagflation' in Greece

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, Nov. 25 (NYT).—The new government has vowed to deal decisively with this country's classic case of economic "stagflation"—a term used to describe a sluggish growth rate combined with rapid inflation.

In his first speech to the cabinet Friday, Premier Constantine Caramanlis cited the economy as one of his highest priorities, just behind the Cyprus crisis and the reform of political institutions.

Greece's economic problems are hardly unique in the West, but this nation of 8.5 million population faces two special difficulties: It is still recovering from more than seven years of military rule, which ended in July, and it is still in a stage of development that makes it particularly vulnerable to outside influence, such as higher oil prices.

On the positive side, Greece has just elected a strong government with a large majority in parliament. This gives Mr. Caramanlis the authority to carry out his programs and gives the business community renewed confidence.

In 1973, Greece had one of the highest rates of inflation in the world, more than 30 per cent. This caused the military regime to exert extreme measures, such as severe credit restrictions. By the time the civilians took power four months ago, inflation had eased, but the economy was skidding toward a recession.

The Caramanlis government has tried to revive the growth rate by lifting credit restrictions, raising minimum wages and abolishing a crushing tax on new construction. Panayotis Pappas, the new minister of economic coordination, explained why:

"In a country at this stage of

development, you can't just stop growth. If you do, you can cause a social revolution. People here have gotten just enough to be awake, but not enough to be satisfied, and that's a very dangerous phase."

Industrial production rose in September and the government recently announced two foreign investments totaling more than \$500 million. But the projected growth rate for this year is still zero.

Efforts to stimulate the economy cannot get too aggressive

because the government still has to worry about inflation, running at an annual rate of about 15 per cent.

An equally troublesome problem is the balance of payments. As a developing country, Greece chronically runs a deficit, but it is usually covered by "invisible" earnings from shipping, tourism and remittances from workers abroad.

This year, however, tourism and remittances are down sharply and even a 50-per-cent surge in shipping has left a sizable gap.

## Ceausescu Backs Sovereignty But Stresses Ties to Russia

BUCHAREST, Nov. 25 (UPI).—President Nicolae Ceausescu today opened the 11th Romanian Communist party congress by reaffirming his nation's independent foreign policy but adopting a conciliatory line toward the Soviet Union.

Addressing 2,500 delegates and 140 foreign delegations in the capital's main Congress Hall, Mr. Ceausescu reiterated Romania's stand that all nations have the right to develop their foreign and domestic policies without outside interference.

He also opposed Soviet-led moves to call a European and, possibly, a world Communist conference, which the Russians want to expel China from the Communist movement.

"Our party should continue to avoid in the future involvement in actions condemning other parties," Mr. Ceausescu said. He has resisted Soviet pressure to sever party ties with China.

"It is necessary to observe the right of each people to choose the social system it desires without

any outside interference and to the right of each nation to independent economic and social development," he said.

But along with his implicit rejection of the so-called Brezhnev Doctrine by which the Soviet Union defended the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968, Mr. Ceausescu stressed the need to improve relations with the Soviet Union and other Communist countries, particularly in the economic sphere.

In his 15,000-word report to the meeting, the Romanian leader praised the Soviet contribution to détente and said that the Soviet Union ranked first among Romania's economic partners and urged greater economic and trade cooperation between Warsaw Pact nations.

Diplomats said that Mr. Ceausescu's stress on economic ties with the Soviet Union was not unexpected because the current world commodity shortage has made Romania aware of its dependence on the Soviet Union for some raw materials.

## How Many Blacks and Asians?

## Canada Debates a New Issue: The Color of Its Immigrants

By William Borders

TORONTO, Nov. 25 (NYT).—Mrs. Ann MacDonald, a widow who lives in a little old house in a part of Toronto that is shabby but still proud, has grown worried and afraid, and her fear tells the story of what is emerging in Canada as an agonizing national debate.

"Foreigners have always been welcome in this country, and we thought we had a very tolerant society," Mrs. MacDonald explained. "But they're coming in now, they're changing the whole nature of the place and I just don't know if that's what I want."

What concerns Canadians like Mrs. MacDonald is that there is a sharply higher proportion of blacks and Asians among the immigrants to Canada, who used to come almost entirely from Europe and Britain. To a society that has traditionally been overwhelmingly white, the new immigrants are bringing in unaccustomed racial diversity—and some racial tensions as well.

The government, which has asked the people to speak out on immigration, made a preliminary move to tighten the entry rules last month and it is planning to publish a comprehensive review of the subject next year.

## A Kind of Racism

Meanwhile, as the discussion continues all the way from the House of Commons in Ottawa to the pulpits of churches, many Canadians are discovering a kind of racism that they thought existed only in other countries.

"People here always talked about the Americans being the ones that discriminated, but now it's turning out to be a lot closer to home," said Charles Roach, a black civil rights leader who came here from Trinidad 20 years ago.

In common with many other persons in Canada, Mr. Roach thinks that it is the government's goal to cut down on the number of blacks and Asians who are coming here and that the new immigration policy will try to do that, one way or another.

## Statement on Policy

In Ottawa, the government insists that the immigration policy is color blind and that policy changes will be designed simply to insure that Canada does not accept more people than it can accommodate. As Robert Andras, the minister of manpower and immigration, declared in Parliament:

"It would be irresponsible for the Canadian government to admit more immigrants than we can adequately provide with fundamentals such as jobs, housing and social services."

But on the streets of Toronto,

the city that attracts the largest number of immigrants, the government's talk about what one report calls "the absorptive capacity of the Canadian society" translates into this fundamental question: How many blacks?

## Underpopulated Land

At a time of heightened concern about famine and overcrowding in other parts of the world, some Canadians are feeling guilty about the abundance of food and oil and minerals in this vast, underpopulated land, which is second in size only to the Soviet Union, and they advocate opening the door wider. On the other hand, as a young businessman in Calgary, Alberta, said:

"Say Canada took 23 million people from India, doubling our population, it wouldn't really do India very much good but it would make Canada a totally and completely different place, and what would we have accomplished?"

The government, which expects to grant immigrant status this year to 200,000 persons, says applications are running at a rate of 45 per cent above last year. This country has no stated ethnic or national quotas; instead, an applicant is admitted if he gets 20 points on a 100-point scale that covers such criteria as his education and occupational skills.

## Head of OPEC Calls Oil Crisis 'Shock Therapy'

VIENNA, Nov. 25 (UPI).—The oil crisis was not all bad, the chief executive of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries said last week.

The oil crisis acted as a form of shock therapy and achieved a good purpose, which may eventually bring about goodwill among mankind," Abderrahman Khene, secretary-general of OPEC, said.

"Many obvious signs preceded this crisis, but little was done about it," Mr. Khene, of Algeria, said in a speech to the Danube-European Institute.

Similarly, the rich nations of the world have ignored early warnings of a possible food crisis because they felt that they were self-sufficient and would not suffer, he said.

"For the first time, thanks to the energy situation, it is becoming evident that the wealthy nations can be affected and could suffer," Mr. Khene said.

This, he added, could prompt speedier reaction to other possible crises and produce remedies before the crises become too acute.



John Brooks

## U.K. Ex-Mayor Gets Halfpenny In Libel Award

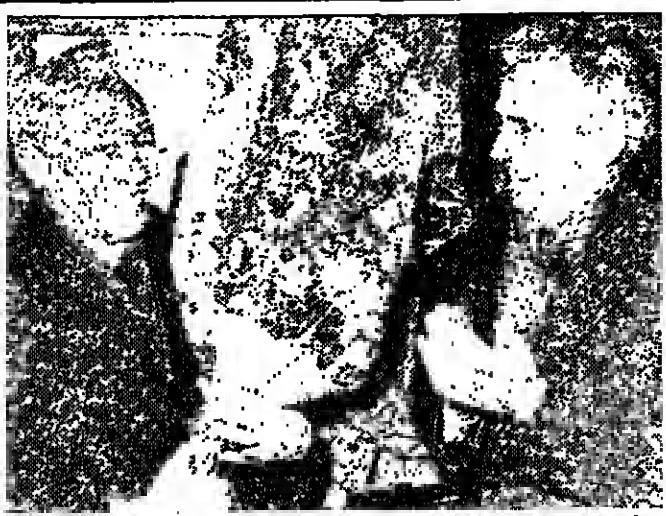
LONDON, Nov. 25 (AP).—A bottom-spunking former mayor of London's Kensington and Chelsea today won a libel suit in the High Court of England—but was awarded a halfpenny in damages.

John Elliott Brooks, a 64-year-old solicitor described by his lawyer as a "larger-than-life character," had sued the Sunday People newspaper after it published an allegation that he was a "menace to young girls" whom he lured into a spanking "sex trap" aboard his yacht.

Mr. Brooks claimed that the newspaper article brought him "hatred, scandal and odium." But during the week-long trial, he told the jury of nine men and three women that during the last 10 years he had spanked about 14 girls in "friendly horseplay"—always with their consent.

A defense witness, Sue Carr, 21, alleged that Mr. Brooks spanked her against her will. Her disclosures to the newspaper brought about the case.

The jury took three hours to decide that Mr. Brooks, married for 27 years and the father of two grown-up children, had been libeled. But the defense called the award of a halfpenny in damages "contemptuous."



BACK IN PARIS—Le Duc Tho, chief negotiator for North Vietnam at the peace talks in Paris, returned to that city yesterday at the head of a delegation invited to meet with the French Communist party. He was greeted at the airport and presented a bouquet by, among others, Roland Leroy, a French party official.

## According to Mrs Ford the greatest development in telephone exchanges happened just one year ago

Mrs. Florence Ford has spent 45 years at one of the hubs of the communications network of the giant Courtaulds group.

Over the years she has used four different plug and cord type exchanges to handle the ever-increasing flow of national, international and inter-group telephone traffic. This all changed a year ago when the operators were provided with neat, compact press button consoles as part of their new Ericsson system.

As Mrs. Ford says, "The new board does everything for you".

This new switchboard is interconnected with many others throughout the group over the new Courtaulds private wire network—a network that extends throughout the United Kingdom. It utilizes several Ericsson fully automatic trunk switching exchanges designed to carry four

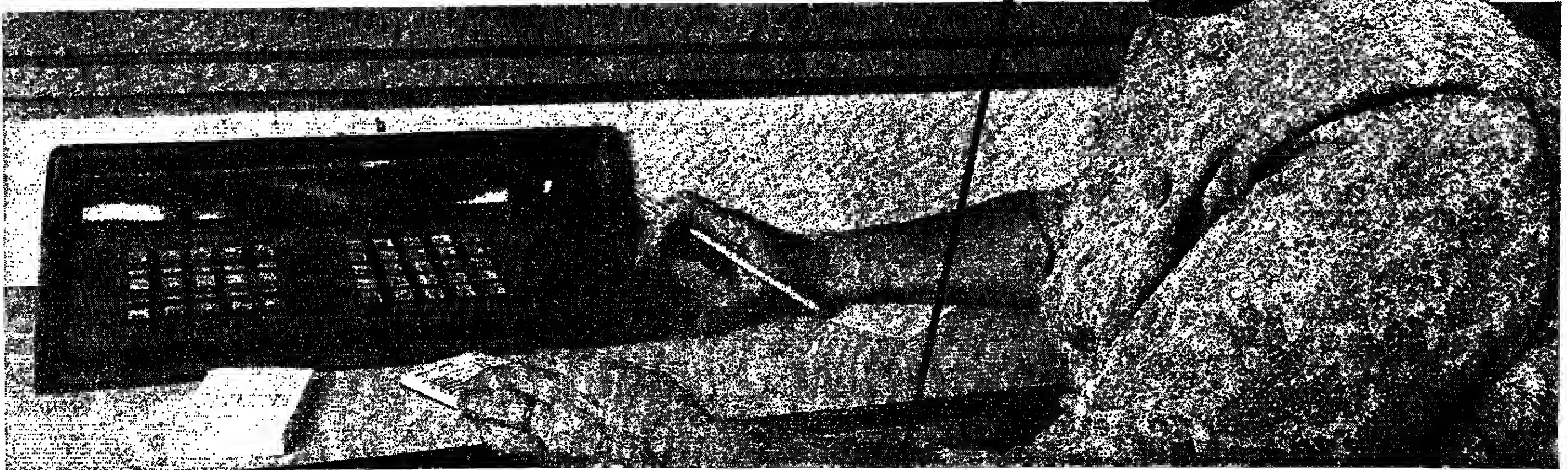
different forms of transmission at one and the same time. Speech, telegraph, facsimile and data.

During the first year of operation the savings on inter-group telephone call charges and the saving on waiting time for connection between distant premises alone have more than justified the initial cost of the new Ericsson exchanges.

The Ericsson Group, with world headquarters in Stockholm, Sweden, specializes in the development of better telecommunications. Manufactures, markets and installs all kinds of public and private telephone exchanges, telephones, transmission equipment, cables, wires and network supplies.



The Ericsson Group  
— our business is to put people on speaking terms.









## Britain Puts Sovereigns in the Market in Has Premium 67% Over Gold

LONDON, Nov. 25 (Reuters).—Bank of England today put its issue of Queen Elizabeth II sovereigns into the lucrative gold market.

The sovereigns were quoted at £31 each, representing a 67 per cent premium for the reign's gold content over the gold selling price for bullion.

The big premium to the value of the coins, but this could drop after the market opens.

British authorities would not say how many sovereigns were made for the new 1974-75 issue. A spokesman for the Royal Mint said minting may be over into next year.

Analysts reported heavy advances, and they expect most of the issue to be exported. Strong interest in British gold is thought to have prompted the government's decision to minting.

British investors have lately been buying large numbers of the African Kruggerand, as a hedge against inflation, and a time when gold prices are high.

The sovereigns were on offer in London today at £31.50 each for one-ounce gold coins—a 15 per cent premium over the market price.

A South African coin dealer said a boost earlier this month in earlier speculation proved that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Denis Healey, would ease restrictions on their export in his budget.

Day Labor Member of Parliament Ian Wigglesworth called the government to take action to check the rapid increase in gold prices, and the hoarding of South African Kruggerands.

A letter to Mr. Healey, Mr. Wigglesworth said such investment diverted precious funds from sectors of the British economy where they were desperately needed.

## P and Libya Sign Final Pact in Oil Dispute

LONDON, Nov. 25 (UPI).—An agreement has been signed between the government of Libya and British Petroleum Co. in a final settlement of the issues outstanding between the government and the company, BP said today.

Included in the agreement is a provision for the government to receive the company's annual cash payment of approximately \$217.4 million.

The figure has been arrived at by deducting from the sum \$224 million agreed to be paid to the company, taxes, royalties and other claims by the government amounting to \$66.6 million.

In receipt of this payment, the company has undertaken, among other things, to discontinue its arbitration proceedings against the government and to make a further announcement as to its position in respect of oil produced from the Sarir oil field.

## enrich Output Falls

PARIS, Nov. 25 (AP-DJ).—The French industrial production index fell 0.5 per cent in September, down from 123 in July-August but up 1.23 in September 1973, the ministry announced today.

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## U.S. Families Face Big Debt Bill

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (AP).—While U.S. families have shown recently a tendency to resist purchases of big-ticket items and to reduce their debts, many of them still have a heavy burden of bills as the economy drifts into recession.

Most financial analysts still maintain that there is no great danger in the big bills owed by households, but all analysts are watching closely the statistics on loan delinquencies.

Fear does exist among some bankers, for example, about the ability of the most overburdened families to pay their creditors, especially as the jobless figures rise and overtime is eliminated.

In the fiscal year that ended last June 30, there were 168,797 personal bankruptcy cases. Indications are that in the present fiscal year the rate is higher, probably near 1967's record of 191,739.

A check of court records in various large cities around the country, by Business Week magazine, showed more cases filed in the first 10 months of this calendar year than in all of last year.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. notes in the current issue of its "Survey" that the amount of consumer debt, including mortgage loans, increased by 43 per cent between the end of 1970 and the middle of 1974.

While that figure seems large in itself, the significance is pointed up by the fact that after-tax personal income in the same period rose by only 37 per cent, Morgan commented. "A bigger share than in the past of people's in-

comes is already committed just to make payments on past purchases."

Much of the American public, it appears, not only attempted to raise their style of living in spite of inflation but, when frustrated in doing so, took out loans to pay the bills. Now, when repayment ability is weak, these bills are coming due.

Morgan observes that delinquency rates for both installment loans and mortgage loans have risen over the past year. In mid-1974 about 2.68 per cent of installment loans—the kind that are repaid in weekly or monthly installments—were listed as delinquent, or 30 or more days behind in payments. That rate compares with 2 per cent a year earlier and is the highest since 1950.

The delinquency rate among mortgage loans at midyear was 4 per cent, up from 3.36 per cent a year earlier and from a rate of 3 per cent in the mid-1960s. Foreclosures, according to Morgan, are running around 130,000 a year.

In all, American households now owe \$577.3 billion, or had owed that much at midyear. This compares with only \$24 billion in 1945 and \$406.1 billion as recently as 1970. While many families seem to face a government spending is rising at too swift a pace, Morgan points out that although consumer credit since 1970 has risen at more than 40 per cent, government spending has risen at less than 28 per cent.

The rise in debt formation now seems to be slowing for both business and individuals, but with combined inflation-excesses eroding the ability to repay, delinquency ratios are now being watched as closely as the jobless rate.

## In UN Study of World Trade Situation

## Threat of Economic Isolationism Reported

By Shirley Christian

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Nov. 25 (AP).—Expanding trade appears to have helped, unwittingly, to create the world's present economic woes and may in turn fall victim to them.

A United Nations survey of current economic developments suggests that an era of economic isolationism could be approaching as countries try to defend themselves against inflation and the price uncertainty of oil, food and other commodities.

That would shut off the unprecedented expansion in trade that has occurred in the past three years. The world would find itself going against the exchange of food, oil, raw materials, industrial equipment and manufactured goods.

The survey, prepared by the UN department of economic and social affairs at the request of the General Assembly, traces the problems from 1971, the year Western countries began a series of currency realignments, including two devaluations of the dollar. These had the desired effect of increasing world trade, particularly for the United States, which wanted to make up its balance-of-payments deficit.

Exports Stimulus

During 1972 and 1973, the export market became the most important stimulus to production in a majority of industrialized countries, among them West Germany, Britain, France and the United States. Price controls in the United States also made it more attractive to sell goods abroad than at home.

Trade among all nations reached an estimated \$670 billion in 1973, up 37 per cent from 1972, or a record 35 per cent even if measured in pre-devaluation dollars. Just about everybody was trading with everybody else.

This in turn increased demand for ores and other raw materials used by industry. However, suppliers were unable to increase production quickly enough to meet the short-run demand, and so, the survey notes, "markets remained generally unsatisfied, and prices rose rapidly."

By the end of 1973, the survey finds, lumber prices were averaging 50 per cent above 1972, pulp prices were 80 per cent higher; the increase in metal prices rang-

ed from 14 per cent for aluminum to a doubling for copper and a tripling for zinc.

For the major nonferrous metals as a group, the price index at the end of 1973 was about 70 per cent higher than a year earlier. The New York price for natural rubber was three times what it had averaged two years earlier.

Onto this scene came the doubling and re-doubling of oil prices.

That will give members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries at least \$60 billion in extra income this year. Most of it would otherwise have remained in the control of Europe and the United States.

What the survey terms a "general deceleration" of economic activity is taking place as nations struggle to pay this bill. The slowdown reaches into domestic economies in the form of layoffs and production cutbacks. If people losing their jobs begin to put the blame on imports, then governments could react with new trade barriers.

At the same time, the enlarg-

ed output of raw materials stimulated by last year's high prices will be coming on the market. However, industries unsure of continued foreign markets may be hesitant to buy.

Copper already is becoming available in larger amounts, but demand is lagging because of such things as auto production cutbacks. So prices have fallen to less than half what they were in April. However, an organization formed by four major copper-exporting countries—Chile, Peru, Zaire and Zambia—has decided to cut production by 10 per cent to try to boost prices.

The survey says the situation it describes—steep oil bills, economic deceleration and an oversupply of raw materials—will severely test the philosophy of open-door economics.

Countries will have second thoughts about the ideas of interdependence and global solidarity that have underpinned most trade and aid policies since World War II.

## U.S. Industry Is Left Holding Baby in Small-Car Boom

By Agis Salpukas

DETROIT, Nov. 25 (UPI).—A bumper sticker appearing around the city says: "The world is mad." To many top auto executives here, it expresses their mood.

To keep pace with the sudden huge demand for small cars spurred by the gasoline crisis, the industry reved up production lines to turn them out. Now the industry is watching consumers turn away from the small cars.

While all auto sales are slumping severely—down 38 per cent in the early part of November—the sales of small cars, compacts and particularly sub-compacts, have fallen even more.

On overtime during the height of the energy crisis, workers in plants that make small cars are now being laid off. The plants producing Cadillac and Mark IVs are on overtime, and the few plants that are at full production tend to be those producing regular-sized and intermediate cars.

### Two-Month Wait

Auto industry executives are wondering what happened to all those people who were shaken by the gasoline shortage. In January and February, they recall, buyers wanted Vegas and Pintos so badly that they waited up to two months for delivery. Now the plants producing these cars have been shut down for periods.

### Obvious Reason

What is the explanation for the slump in the small-car market? One reason is obvious. The small-car segment of the market—compacts, sub-compacts and small imports—has grown steadily over the years, going from 22 per cent of the market in 1968 to a high of 33 per cent last January. At the same time, the regular-

size segment, the Chevrolets, Plymouths and Fords, has gone from about 30 per cent to the present 16 per cent.

The number of workers in plants turning out small cars has gone up accordingly. Therefore a severe slump in small car sales is now having a much larger effect on the industry as a whole.

Also, the small-car plants were put at full production and over-

time last spring and the downturn now, therefore, has had a more sudden, severe effect.

Why did people then not step up the smaller cars? From a high of 53.9 per cent share of the market, the small-car segment in October slumped to 46.3, with some sub-compacts going from a high of 12.6 per cent to 7.2 per cent.

### Price Increases

One major reason is price. When the auto makers put in their price increases last year and at the beginning of the 1975 model year, the increases averaged from 15 to 25 per cent on the smaller cars while the bigger cars went up by about 10 to 15 per cent.

The automakers also loaded up the small cars with options such as special trim packages, power seats and windows. They felt that people wanted small cars but with the comfort and luxury of big cars.

The aim of the industry was to increase the profit margin of the small cars and attempt to keep the same rate of return, even though the market was shifting to small cars.

But many customers have other ideas. Dealers report that when customers looked at prices of the smaller cars this fall, some went out to the used car lot and bought full-size cars for the same or lower prices.

So the automakers, who had an oversupply of big cars during the energy crisis, now have an oversupply of small cars.

The automakers have given no indication that they are willing

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## Lockheed Sets New Accord With Textron Write-Off Provision Is the Biggest Ever

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (UPI).—The biggest obstacle in the plan for financially overhauling the troubled Lockheed Aircraft Corp. with a massive infusion of funds from Textron Inc. were removed Friday.

The two companies announced that they had agreed to an increase in Lockheed write-offs to a staggering \$800 million, and to elimination of a firm condition that Lockheed sell 45 more of its L-1011 jumbo-jet airplanes.

The projected Lockheed write-offs would be the largest ever recorded in a single transaction.

The announcement of major revisions to the proposed deal, initially put together last June, drew predictions from all sides that the hold program to rescue Lockheed from its dangerous predicament could go into effect early next year. It still needs final approval of the Securities and Exchange Commission and satisfaction of a few lesser conditions.

Plans are to submit the scheme to the SEC in about a week in hopes of final ratification as a stockholders' meeting in February.

The revisions were agreed to unanimously by the directors of both Lockheed and Textron, a conglomerate that makes a wide range of products from helicopters to zippers.

Textron's board agreed even though two investment banking firms retained to assess the deal, Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc. and Goldman, Sachs & Co., had declined to make a judgment.

They said that "the ultimate value of the investment is not sufficiently determinable at present to permit them to make a definitive recommendation" to Textron.

The announcement added that, once the deal was consummated, it "should assure the continued vitality of Lockheed." From the start, it has been emphasized that the plan would not be a merger but rather a financial restructuring that would leave the two huge corporations with their separate identities.

Textron would invest \$100 million in the aerospace enterprise and end up owning 46.8 per cent of the Lockheed common shares outstanding when the deal was completed.

## Sales of Goods in U.S. Running Behind Stocks

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (UPI).—A new U.S. government report today showed sales running far behind accumulation of inventories—a signal that even more workers will be laid off in the next few weeks.

Commerce Department survey indicated that although fourth-quarter sales would rise 1 per cent, inventories would outstrip sales and unsold products would continue to pile up in warehouses.

If the inventory and sales predictions for the fourth quarter are on target, the monthly manufacturers stock-sales ratio would be 1.77 on Dec. 31, 1974, compared to 1.65 on Sept. 30. This means that manufacturers would hold an average \$1.77 in inventory for every \$1 of sales.

Rise in stockpiles of inventory is a major factor leading businesses to lay off thousands of workers to slow or stop production until sales can catch up. Companies with a vast accumulation of unsold products, especially in the auto, appliance and electronics industries, have laid hundreds of thousands of workers in pre-Christmas layoffs, and more production cutbacks are expected.

## Machine Tool Orders in U.S. Decline 33 Per Cent in Year

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (AP-DJ).—U.S. machine tool orders in October fell 11 per cent from September and 33 per cent from a year earlier, continuing a gradual decline that began in the 1974 second quarter.

The drop in net new orders reflects more caution in placing orders and a sharp rise in order cancellations, industry sources say. While industry executives are cautious about taking results for one month as a major indicator, the October figures apparently confirm a trend toward lower purchases of these important machines by metal-working industries.

October orders totaled \$171.7 million, down from \$193.7 million in September and \$235.5 million in October, 1973, according to the National Machine Tool Builders' Association. Machine-tool orders reached a high of \$221.1 million in March, when the auto industry was rushing to buy equipment to expand small-car production capacity.

To put the October order figures in perspective, average monthly orders in the 1973 fourth quarter were \$324.2 million. That monthly average rose to \$250.7 million in the 1974 first quarter and to \$272.9 million in the second quarter, before sliding to \$201.3 million a month in the third period.

The order drop from a year ago is sharper than the statistics indicate because most producers have raised prices at least once since then.

The order picture is not uniform, however. Producers of ma-

chines used by the auto industry have seen a sharp order dropoff, while some builders of general-purpose machines say their demand remains healthy. Most have experienced some slowdown in recent months, though.

Order cancellations in October rose to \$38 million, 73 per cent higher than the \$22.1-million monthly average of the first nine months of 1974, and nearly triple the \$13.4-million average for all of 1973. The auto industry has been leading in cancellations, machine-tool builders say.

## NYSE Firms Suffer Losses

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (AP-DJ).—Member organizations of the New York Stock Exchange had an aggregate pre-tax loss of \$44.1 million in the third quarter and a deficit of \$81.8 million for the first nine months, according to preliminary results disclosed by the exchange.

In the comparable 1973 periods, the member firms reported third-quarter pre-tax profit of \$19 million and a nine-month deficit of \$161.1 million.

The exchange said financial statements filed with it during the 1974 third quarter showed some 170 firms reported profits totaling \$51 million while about 255 firms had losses of \$85.1 million.

Bache in Black

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (AP-DJ).—After two consecutive red-ink quarters Bache & Co. moved back into the black in its first quarter, ended Oct. 31, although the profit fell 40 per cent from a year earlier.

The large securities firm said fiscal first-quarter net was \$403,000, or 6 cents a share, down from \$668,000, or 9 cents a share, a year earlier.

The firm posted losses totaling \$2.4 million in fiscal 1974's second half, ended July 31. That period included some of the most grueling months of the securities industry's recent financial squeeze. Bache wound up fiscal 1974 with earnings of \$287,000.

## Early Rally Fails, Stocks Drop in N.Y.

### Worries About Slump Top Coal-Strike Hopes

NEW YORK, Nov. 25 (UPI).—Prices closed lower on the New York Stock Exchange today with effects of the U.S. recession overcoming some early hope for an early end to the coal strike.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 3.36 points to 611.94. It was off 8.06 points at 3 o'clock.

Declines by the close had a lead of about 785 to 560 over gains, which led strongly in early trading. Volume totaled 113 million shares compared with 130.2 million Friday.

Analysts attributed early light buying to news that the coal miners' union had won some modifications in their earlier tentative contract agreement. Brokers said the changes brought an end to the coal strike in sight.

However, brokers added, Wall Street continued to be worried about the recession as layoffs spread in the auto industry.

Stocks of the leading car manufacturers closed narrowly mixed.

J. C. Penney, which reported lower earnings for the September quarter last week, lost 3/4 to 37 1/2.

Penney and Sears, Roebuck also were the subject of a report in which analysts predicted lower earnings for the year at both companies.

Bausch & Lomb lost a point to 24 7/8. In a published report, investors were said to be concerned over the competition that B & L's soft contact lenses would encounter in the months ahead.

Low-priced Deseret Pharmaceutical dipped 1/2 to 6 1/8 after omitting the quarterly dividend.

The American Stock Exchange index closed down 0.53 to 63.31.

Most active was Marinquid Mining class B, which dropped 1/4 to 2 1/4 on volume of \$1,100 shares.

In Chicago, soybean oil futures moved to limits higher on the Board of Trade, then closed with limit losses.

Soybean futures, up 15 cents a bushel early, closed with a 17-cent loss, while soybean meal, up 33 cents, closed with a loss of \$4. Wheat futures maintained a small gain at the close.

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Frankfurt Office: 6000 Frankfurt am Main, Niedenau 61-63, F.R. Germany Tel: 0611-72 56 41/2 Telex: 413387 NFBFDM  
New York Office: 44 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10005, U.S.A. Tel: 212-952-0680 Telex: 423621 NFBN  
Afilantes and Associated Banks: Banco Indochinoise de Investimentos S.A., Brazil  
P.T. Private Development Finance Company of Indonesia, Indonesia City Bank, Hawaii, U.S.A.



1974		Stocks and	S&P	3 p.m.	
High	Low	Div in \$	P/E 100s	High	Low
				Quot	cl

[illegible]

72%	48%	McDer	1.20	30	192	70%	75	76%
33%	31%	McDonalds		20	507	33%	31%	31%
00%	91%	McDonO	.40	3	x54	91%	9	9%
33%	33%	McGEE	1.00	3	3	33%	33%	33%

[illegible]

	S	L	D	FF	L	Gldr.	B	FF	Da.
Amsterdam	2,748	5,370	11,047	51,975	5,145	6,770	80,99	44,135	
Brussels (1)	1,303	36,29	13,156	2,460	14,435				
London	1,200			12,659	86,011	8,990	91,30	12,427	
Paris	2,234,5		3,712	10,00	153,00	5,958	86,70	6,256	10,263
Vienna	109,00		2,235	279,75		10,773	284,50	114,635	
Zurich	1,000			57,61	7,100,55	162,30	143,50	170,75	
	2,895	8,206	139,35	121,62	140,04	7,300		80,00	

The following are data values only: Dutch bank: 5,7095; Ecuador: 24,788; Level 2: 6,00; Pto. 35,30; Schilling: 11,675; Swiss franc: 4,575; Yen: 300,00;  
 Escudo: 100,00; Lira: 100,00; Mark: 100,00; Pound: 100,00; Rouble: 100,00; Taler: 100,00;  
 (1) Commercial frame. (2) Data of 100. (3) Data of 1,000. (4) Data of 10,000.  
 (5) Amounts rounded to buy price points.



1.34	bid	614	617	609
	offer	621	627	637
	bkt	162	166	170
1.4	offer	168	180	190
	bld	3700	3700	3750
1.57	offer	3408	3250	3998
m.Gas	bid	111	110	110
1.25	offer	114	114	115
all	bid	94	92	91
1.00	offer	97	93	96

**Forward Contract  
Exchange  
Company Ltd.**

Kerkstraat 563  
Amsterdam,  
Tele: 16102,  
Phone: 25 47 51  
Cable:  
IKDEXCHAM

	Test.	Prev.	Htg.
1	22.60	83.10	113.50
2	115.47	115.51	186.25
3	104.94	104.41	117.10
4	164.60	162.50	139.40
5	87.54	89.05	150.00
6	101.28	100.30	154.30
7	88.40	62.78	110.00
8	811.78	300.69	535.50
9	374.45	276.90	342.20
10	262.87	159.26	187.10
11	215.20	214.70	340.50

13	18	14%	14%	14%+
13	5	13%	16%	26%+
13	23	16%	16%	16%
13	13	25%	25%	25%+
10	5	17%	13%	13%
5	5	69	24	23%
4	4	96	17	15%
2	35	47	3%	3%

**G**

2	30	34%	3	3	—
2	44	14%	1	1%	—
3	38	0	7%	7%	—
3	51	13%	15%	13%	—
4	2	20%	20%	20%	—
1	1	10%	19%	19%	—

23%	17%	JlmW prf.60		
20%	9%	JlmW prf.1		25
17%	13%	JkanS 1.60e		1
16%	14%	JHani 1.88e		
12%	14%	JHnMao 1.20	5	4
10%	23%	JohnsJn 1.80	28	13
8%	7%	Johns Sv .80	6	43
6%	4%	JoniLgn .40	3	1
5%	4%	JoniLau pr.50		23
3%	20%	JorSen 1.50e	2	4
3%	13%	JorSv 1.20e	2	4
2%	25%	JustW 1.80e	13	12
1%	3%	JuStW 2.80e	0	0
1%	13%	Kalser Aul 1.7	3	2
0%	4%	Kal 661475		
0%	4%	Kalscm prf.37	6	
0%	10%	Kalce prf.37		

22	22%	9%	11%	6%
23	23%	9%	20%	6%
16	16%	16%	56%	32%
18	18%	18%	83%	30%
16	16%	16%	80%	37%
13	13%	83%	40%	16
7	7%	7%	24	12
5	5%	5%	22%	12
26	26%	51%	15%	21%
11	11%	11%	13%	18%
40	40%	42%	36%	18%
42	42%	42%	28%	15%
47	47%	47%	14%	8
5	5%	5%	60	40%
11	11%	11%	22	22
			42	28

72	5	72	7%	7%	12%
59	4	1	12%	12%	12%
76	86	88	33	34%	32%
50	6	36	32%	32%	32%
120	4	52	40%	30%	36
72	4	127	16%	16	16
140	4	23	15%	15%	15%
178	4	63	14%	14%	14%
124	6	31	19%	10%	10
236	10	23	25%	9%	9
160	6	8	9%	9%	9
26	3	75	17	15%	15%
118	5	136	8%	0%	8%
485		2100	41	41	41
390		230	33%	32%	33%
340		260	30%	30%	30%

(Continued on next page.)



# New York Stock Exchange Trading (3 O'clock)

Stocks and Div in \$	P/E 100s	High	Low	Close	Change
1000 N.Y. 12.25	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	0.00
1000 N.Y. 12.25	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	0.00
1000 N.Y. 12.25	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	0.00
1000 N.Y. 12.25	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	0.00
1000 N.Y. 12.25	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	0.00
1000 N.Y. 12.25	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	0.00
1000 N.Y. 12.25	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	0.00
1000 N.Y. 12.25	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	0.00
1000 N.Y. 12.25	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	0.00
1000 N.Y. 12.25	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	0.00

## U.S. Commodity Prices

Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Wheat	bu	1.15	0.00
Corn	bu	0.75	0.00
Soybeans	bu	1.25	0.00
Cotton	lb	0.15	0.00
Gold	oz	1200.00	0.00
Silver	oz	15.00	0.00
Crude Oil	barrel	12.50	0.00
Natural Gas	cu ft	0.10	0.00
Live Hogs	lb	0.45	0.00
Live Cattle	lb	0.50	0.00
Sheep	lb	0.40	0.00

## London Commodities

Commodity	Unit	Price	Change
Wheat	bu	1.15	0.00
Corn	bu	0.75	0.00
Soybeans	bu	1.25	0.00
Cotton	lb	0.15	0.00

## European Gold Markets

Market	Price	Change
London	1200.00	0.00
Paris	1200.00	0.00
Frankfurt	1200.00	0.00

## European Currencies

Currency	Rate	Change
DM	1.45	0.00
FF	16.67	0.00
£	2.95	0.00

## European Stocks

Stock	Price	Change
Alcoa	100.00	0.00
Boeing	120.00	0.00
General Motors	150.00	0.00

## Monday's Highs and Lows

Stock	High	Low
Alcoa	100.00	95.00
Boeing	120.00	115.00
General Motors	150.00	145.00

## Food

Food Item	Price	Change
Wheat	1.15	0.00
Corn	0.75	0.00
Soybeans	1.25	0.00

Stocks and Div in \$	P/E 100s	High	Low	Close	Change
1000 N.Y. 12.25	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	0.00
1000 N.Y. 12.25	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	0.00
1000 N.Y. 12.25	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	0.00
1000 N.Y. 12.25	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	0.00
1000 N.Y. 12.25	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	0.00
1000 N.Y. 12.25	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	0.00
1000 N.Y. 12.25	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	0.00
1000 N.Y. 12.25	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	0.00
1000 N.Y. 12.25	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	0.00
1000 N.Y. 12.25	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	0.00

### The Incredible ULCC.

When this ship makes one trip it transports enough oil to keep 100,000 homes warm all winter.



Tenneco's Newport News shipyard is expanding to build the giant tankers needed to carry oil and liquefied natural gas over the oceans.



Tenneco's drills probe the most promising offshore areas around the world in search of new energy sources.



A layer of urethane foam from our Chemicals Division in this soft, snug blanket tends insulation and warmth to the user.

We are still expanding our 15,000 mile natural gas pipeline system in the U.S. and working hard to develop new supplies of this clean burning fuel.

Our JI Case tractor division is a leading maker of backhoe loaders used for construction and repairs in communities around the world.



Premium quality fresh fruits and vegetables, plus raisins, dates and almonds are marketed under Tenneco's Sun Giant® brand.

Our Walker Manufacturing is a leading supplier of auto exhaust systems in the United States and Europe and also supplies jacks, filters and lifting devices.

Ultra-Large Crude Carriers. One of the most important ways to carry the oil across the seas.

These incredibly large oil tankers can deliver 3.5 million barrels of oil from the country of origin to a distant port in a single journey. That's enough energy to heat about 100,000 homes for 4 winter months in the North Temperate Zone (based on 1500 gallons usage for a single family dwelling).

And Tenneco's Newport News Shipbuilding, which has built the U.S. Navy's largest nuclear ships, is now preparing to build ULCC's as well—the first such ships to be constructed in the United States.

We are expanding our shipyard, already one of the world's most sophisticated, to build such big commercial vessels. And with the latest shipbuilding techniques and the most modern machinery and equipment, we will also have

the capability to produce cryogenic tankers which will transport natural gas in a liquid state as well as new super tankers and other large commercial vessels.

These great ships will be built to American Bureau of Shipping standards and fitted with on-board pollution abatement systems and sophisticated electronics equipment to assure safe operation.

New fuel transports comprise only part of Tenneco's involvement in the energy picture. We're also engaged in development of known gas and oil fields and a vigorous search for new resources throughout the world. We're working on a feasible technology for converting coal to pipeline quality gas and synthetic oil. And preparing plans for pipelines under the frozen Arctic Ocean.

We're also building efficient construction and farm machinery. Marketing

premium quality Sun Giant® fruit and vegetables. Finding better ways to package the world's goods. Adding to our chemical capacity for plastics.

All part of Tenneco's commitment to help meet people's basic needs.

For more facts and figures about Tenneco's performance in 1973, write: Tenneco Inc., Section T, P.O. Box 2511, Houston, Texas 77001, U.S.A.

# Tenneco

EUROPEAN OPERATIONS INCLUDE:  
Tenneco Chemicals Europe Ltd. J. Case (Europe) B. V.—David Brown Tractors Ltd. Tenneco-Walker (U.K.) Ltd.—Walker Manufacturing Company GmbH—Fritz Lange Metallwarenfabrik  
© Tenneco Oil (Europe)—Gebr. Broere B. V.—Globe Petroleum Ltd.







هكذا من الأهل

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ETE Sylvania S.r.l. Louvain, France  
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**-By Will Weng**

44 Silk fabric	13 Form a network
45 Carried on	18 Flowerpot must
47 Floe's cousin	23 Green mountain
48 Disinclined	24 Actual being
50 Benny	25 Postal and
51 Ruckus	demilitarized
54 Do a K.P. job	26 Mrs. Roy Rogers
55 Errs	et al.
58 River of France	27 "The Man _____"
59 Puckish	28 Agents
60 Farmland unit	29 Hawk-headed
61 Back-talk	god
62 Anthony and	31 Wear away
Barbara	32 Upright
63 At the home of	34 Establish

1	Bye	33	Pizzazz
2	Nerve-cell process	40	Urges, with "on"
3	Asset	41	The ____ (all)
4	Part of a min.	44	Ohlong nuts
5	Conclude	46	City on the Rhine
6	Tips	47	Lavatory fixture
7	Taro root	48	G.I. letter-drops
8	Triangle side	49	Miss Vague
9	Goes on	50	Leader, in Spain
10	Bouquet	51	Ogive, e.g.
11	Weightlifter's job, in a way	52	Be intrepid
12	If not	53	Court cry
		56	Master or maid
		57	Tic—doe



C F		C F					
MALAGA...	26	61	Cloudy	MADRID...	27	62	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM...	2	46	Rain	MILAN...	5	46	Rain
BARCELONA...	17	46	Cloudy	MOSCOW...	-3	27	Cloudy
BATENS...	17	63	Cloudy	MUNICH...	7	44	Cloudy
BERLIN...	21	70	Cloudy	NORFOLK...	11	57	Cloudy
BELGRADE...	6	48	Cloudy	NICE...	14	57	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM...	6	43	Rain	OSLO...	3	37	Cloudy
BRUSSELS...	6	43	Cloudy	PARIS...	9	48	Cloudy
BUDAPEST...	4	39	Cloudy	PRAGUE...	7	48	Cloudy
CALCUTTA...	18	60	Unvariable	ROME...	16	61	Cloudy
CASABLANCA...	18	64	Cloudy	SOFIA...	4	39	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN...	10	50	Rain	STOCKHOLM...	10	48	Cloudy
DALLAS...	22	71	Cloudy	TEHRAN...	14	57	Cloudy
DUBLIN...	7	44	Cloudy	TEL AVIV...	Unavail.		
DUNDEE...	8	48	Cloudy	TOKYO...	19	66	Cloudy
DUNFRAZBURGH...	9	50	Rain	VENICE...	10	50	Rain
DRESDEN...	10	44	Cloudy	VIENNA...	0	48	Cloudy
FRANKFURT...	4	43	Cloudy	WARSAW...	4	39	Cloudy
GENEVA...	10	52	Cloudy	WASHINGTON...	23	70	Cloudy
MELBURN...	10	50	Cloudy	ZURICH...	38	53	Overcast
MILAN...	5	46	Cloudy				
MOSCOW...	20	68	Overcast				
MUNICH...	14	67	Cloudy				
NORFOLK...	11	57	Cloudy				
NICE...	14	59	Cloudy				
OSLO...	3	37	Cloudy				
PARIS...	9	48	Cloudy				
PRAGUE...	7	48	Cloudy				
ROME...	16	61	Cloudy				
SOFIA...	4	39	Cloudy				
STOCKHOLM...	10	48	Cloudy				
TEHRAN...	14	57	Cloudy				
TEL AVIV...	Unavail.						
TOKYO...	19	66	Cloudy				
VENICE...	10	50	Rain				
VIENNA...	0	48	Cloudy				
WARSAW...	4	39	Cloudy				
WASHINGTON...	23	70	Cloudy				
ZURICH...	38	53	Overcast				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S.A. GMT  
at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

(1) Alexander Fund.....	35.24	JARDINE FLEMING:	
(2) Am. Express Int'l Fd.....	59.53	(1) Jardine Asia Trust.....	\$43.97
(3) Apollo (Tempos) Inspr.....	\$F69.70	(2) Jardine Japan Fund.....	\$39.16
(4) Apollo Fund Inc.....	\$70.49	(3) Jardine Korea Fund.....	\$39.16
(5) Apollo Growth Fund.....	\$70.49	(4) JCI Income Fund.....	LF1.43
(6) Australian Selection Fd.....	\$3.75	(5) Elchwirt Benson Int'l Fd.....	\$39.16
(7) Aust. Bond Fd.....	\$3.75	(6) JCI Soc. App. Fund.....	\$39.16
(8) Aust. Inv. Fd.....	\$3.75	(7) Leverage Cap. Hold.....	\$24.47
(9) Aust. Mkt. Fd.....	\$3.75		
(10) Aust. Mkt. Fd.....	\$3.75		
(11) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	L. & T. MANAGEMENT S.A.:	
(12) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(1) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(13) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(2) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(14) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(3) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(15) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(4) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(16) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(5) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(17) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(6) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(18) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(7) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(19) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(8) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(20) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(9) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(21) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(10) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(22) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(11) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(23) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(12) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(24) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(13) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(25) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(14) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(26) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(15) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(27) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(16) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(28) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(17) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(29) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(18) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(30) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(19) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(31) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(20) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(32) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(21) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(33) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(22) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(34) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(23) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(35) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(24) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(36) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(25) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(37) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(26) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(38) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(27) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(39) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(28) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(40) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(29) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(41) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(30) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(42) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(31) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(43) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(32) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(44) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(33) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(45) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(34) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(46) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(35) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(47) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(36) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(48) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(37) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(49) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(38) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(50) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(39) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(51) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(40) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(52) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(41) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(53) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(42) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(54) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(43) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(55) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(44) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(56) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(45) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(57) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(46) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(58) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(47) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(59) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(48) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(60) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(49) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(61) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(50) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(62) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(51) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(63) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(52) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(64) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(53) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(65) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(54) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(66) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(55) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(67) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(56) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(68) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(57) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(69) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(58) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(70) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(59) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(71) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56	(60) L&T Multi-Inv. Fund.....	\$F39.54
(72) Prop. Bonds Aust.....	AN34.56		

[illegible]

DEBILITY:		(d) Universal Fund	\$1,125.00
(w) Fidelity Bondmut.	\$7.28	(d) Tdco. Ind. Fund	\$1.57
(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	\$11.53	(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (H.K.)	\$1.57
(w) Fidelity Divd. Fund	\$11.65	(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. N.Y.	\$1.57
(d) Fidelity World Fd.	\$7.24	(w) Tokyo Pacific Fund	\$1.57
(d) Fiducom	\$3.75	TYNDALL GROUP:	
(w) Fidelity 50	\$10.92	(d) Overseas P.d. dist.	\$1.59
(w) First Nat'l Realty Sec.	\$4.14	(d) D. Accumulation	\$1.59
(w) First Nat'l City Ind. Fd.	\$4.14	(d) 3-Way Fund Int'l	\$1.59
(w) First Security Cap. Fd.	\$19.30	UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
(w) Fleming Fund S.A.	\$4.56	(d) Bond Invest.	\$7.25
(w) Fidelity Divd. Fund	\$11.65	(d) Convert-Invest.	\$7.15
(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	\$11.53	(d) Divd. Invest.	\$7.15
(w) Fidelity World Fd.	\$7.24	(d) Fidelity Divd. Fund	\$11.65
(w) Fidelity Bondmut.	\$7.28	(d) Fidelity Int'l Fund	\$11.53
(w) Fidelity Divd. Fund	\$11.65	(d) Pacific Invest.	\$7.25
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[illegible]

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**YASTT**

**CLOPEM**

**BUT CAPITALIZED  
BY THE COMMUNISTS  
IN RUSSIA!**

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER HERE

(ANSWERS TOMORROW)

Yesterday's Jumble: CUBIC GRAIN DEMISE EMBARK

Answer: You can't write this without notes--MUSIC

"I THINK I NEED SOME *SECOND-AID*, TOO."

## IF YOU DON'T DANCE THEY BEAT YOU

*By José Quintero. Little, Brown. 296 pp. \$7.95.*

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

**Y**OU have to wonder about José Quintero. Not that it isn't charming the way his autobiography has him floating into his role as one of America's leading play directors, as if the theater were a butlercup he could sip at any day. And not that the anecdotes he tells about his early career aren't often amusing; how he stood before his fellow-founders of the Circle in the Square Theater and fervently announced to them that the "W" will have to sink or drown," or how Tennessee Williams came to see their revival of "Summer and Smoke" and applauded by pounding his silver-handled cane on the floor that he assumed to be Quintero's floor. But was actually Quintero's toes.

No, it isn't exactly that one's puzzled over Quintero ever took a disliking with his "If You Don't Dance They Beat You." It's disarming the way he intuits and accepts the odd people he encountered early in his career: Emily, the actress he met as an undergraduate at Los Angeles City College, who insisted he take theater courses, and later summoned him to Woodstock, N.Y., to become the business manager of a summer stock company without any business— or Geraldine Page, the lonely seamstress he persuaded to make one last try at becoming an actress in the revival of Williams' "Summer and Smoke."

It's almost magical to watch him directing as a director—to see him casting his productions without asking the actors to read for their parts, to learn how he choreographed his scenes, to understand his logic in breaking out the play's action in advance, to behold him sprung full-blown, as our theater's most accomplished director without ever having undergone formal training. "I don't know," he says, "but that's why, I'm a little hidden in the woods of your being." He writes after describing the sequence in which the blind girl is rescued from the forest in the second act of the play, *Phonias Pastoralis*: "But it is not, technique that I was ever searching for, but rather the treasure of the blind heart." (And we

Still, you have to wonder about Quintero. His development as a director can't have been quite as uncomplicated as he makes it all sound. His childhood in Panama must have been more than the grimy fairy tale he tells of the overindulgent father and the undershielding son. There must have been something more to attract him to the theater than his failure as a premedical student and the advice of a young woman named Emily.

And what does the title, "If Don't Dance They Beat Y," refer to—besides the little girl met in Mexico City after theater had folded' who was only crayon frames around paper he encouraged her to draw on and would never possess of the center' and who got beaten by her mother because she refused to dance? Quintero? What dance did Quintero himself choose not to form, and who beat him for refusal? Or is he signaling his book is only a frame that its refusal to take possession of the center is intentional? If so, why?

**By Alan Truscott**

One no-brainer would not be everybody's choice, with South's hand, but it had much to recommend it. The five-card suit and two tens made the heart equivalent to 16 points. South foresaw a rebid problem if he opened one heart and received a one-spade response.

On the diagrammed deal, North took an optimistic view of his hand and drove to game. His two-heart bid was a transfer.

A shift to the club king would have established a fourth suit for the defense. The club suit was likely to win the view, and give South his contract, so he continued passively with a trump. When East took the spade queen, he shifted to a club, but it was too late. South took the ace, drew the missing trump, and drew the dummy all the way. He losters from dummy and made 10 tricks.

showing at least five spades, and he followed with a bid of three no-trump, which South converted to the spade game. If North had limited himself with two no-trump the second round, as most players would, the partnership would have made a part-score.

South's prospects would have been excellent if West had held the spade queen, but he knew that card must be on his right when a trump was led. The normal finesse was useless, so he put up the king in dummy. There was a faint chance of collecting a singleton queen from East, and this play kept some significant information from

	NORTH	
	♣ KJ52	
	♥ K3	
	♦ 84	
	♠ J3075	
WEST		EAST
♠ 742		♠ AQ
♥ 974		♥ J108
♦ A366		♦ 753
♠ KQ9		♠ 843
	SOUTH (D)	

West shifted to the diamond seven, and South's king was taken by the ace. Now East had to make a crucial play. Thanks to the play at trick one, he had no way to know that his partner had a second trump trick—some-  
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# For Third Straight Year, No Roses for Michigan From the Big 10

From Wire Dispatches  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The Big 10 Conference athletic directors yesterday denied Michigan its third straight title for conference title with Ohio State.

Ohio State got the nod on the strength of the Buckeyes' victory over Michigan, 12-10, on Saturday, which gave each of the rival teams a 10-1 record.

record and a 7-1 mark in Big-10 play this season.

Ohio State will face Southern California on New Year's Day. The Trojans earned the Pacific Eight Rose Bowl berth by beating UCLA.

In 1973, Ohio State was chosen under the league's no-repeat rule, since voided. In 1973, after Michigan and Ohio State tied, 10-10, and were tied for the conference title, the athletic directors voted, 6-4, to send Ohio

State to the Rose Bowl. That decision was protested so vehemently by Michigan coach Bo Schembechler that he was censured and placed on probation by conference commissioner Wayne Duke for his public comments.

At his home in Ann Arbor, Mich., Schembechler called for the Big 10 to change its bowl-selection policies.

"No one celebrated but we got our hopes up," said Marc Feld-

man, sports editor of the Michigan Daily, the school's student newspaper.

"Last year, everyone expected it [the bid]," said Feldman, one of several students who had gathered at Schembechler's house. "This year it would have been nice, but everyone expected Ohio State to get it. They won the game."

Ohio State coach Woody Hayes was ecstatic when he got the news.

"This is just great. We got it because we earned it," he said. Hayes had a handwritten statement prepared in case Michigan had won the voting, but he ripped it up.

Beat Southern Cal

"I'm sure Southern California is glad about the vote," Hayes said. USC lost to Ohio State, 42-21, last year, after beating the Buckeyes, 43-17, two years ago.

Duke said that the athletic directors agreed not to divulge or

publicly discuss their individual votes. The balloting came after the athletic directors met and viewed films of the Ohio State-Michigan game. Each man then got a ballot listing all 10 teams in the conference, circled his choice and handed in the ballot unsigned.

CBS Television News reported that the vote to decide between conference co-champions was a 5-5 tie. Conference policy provides that, in the event of a tie vote, the school that last recently

participated in the Rose Bowl, in this case Michigan, gets to go.

"Duke does not have the authority to make a decision contrary to the vote," a conference athletic director said last night. "If it was a tie, Michigan had to get the bid. As far as I'm concerned, that tie-vote report has to be completely false."

Duke and the conference attorney were the only Big-10 officials to see the ballots after they were handed in.



Wayne Duke

## In NFL Action

### Vikings Bow to Rams, 20-17

By Kenneth Denlinger

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 25 (UPI).—The Rams, who made many mistakes yesterday at critical moments in the game, scored touchdowns in the fourth quarter—one in the final 74 seconds—to beat the Minnesota Vikings, 20-17.

In a battle of National Conference divisional leaders, the Rams, who played in a horrid field position throughout, but allowed a 17-6 lead midway through the final period.

To beat a team with a winning record for the first time this season, the Rams pushed 43 and 59 yards for touchdowns in the fourth quarter as quarterback Ken Stabler completed his last pass.

The victory, the Rams' eighth in 11 games, enabled Los Angeles to clinch at least a tie for the Western Division championship. The Rams will win it if the Steelers beat the Browns tonight in New Orleans.

Minnesota saw its lead dwindle one game in the Central Division, before rallying in the final quarter, the Rams had a touch-

down assisted by a clip, an extra-point miss (their sixth of the season) and three potential threats inside the 10 spotted by penalties, fumbles or bad plays.

Once they had third-and-eight at the Viking 10, only to end up with third-and-39 after offensive interference and an unsportsmanlike conduct penalty. Another time, John Cappelletti lost a fumble at the 20. Still earlier, Lamar Rantz was wide open at the 20 on third down, but stepped out of bounds while catching the ball.

Frank Tarkenton drove the Vikings 96 and 68 yards for touchdowns, passing 12 yards to Chuck Foreman for one and completing 44 and 45-yard passes that set up a one-yard touchdown leap by Foreman.

Suddenly the Rams became efficient, but not before another clipping penalty on a punt return caused them to begin a drive from the Viking 43 instead of the 28.

Harris completed three straight passes, for 34 yards to Jack Snow, for six yards to Cappelletti and 12 yards to Lawrence McCutcheon before driving the final yard for the touchdown.

With just under four minutes left, the Rams got the ball on

their 31 and Harris continued his perfect pitching. The drive took seven plays, six of which were successful. Harris passes, the biggies being 15 yards to Harold Jackson and 17 yards to tight end Bob Klein. The winner was a beautiful end-zone left to Jack Snow.

At 49ers 27, Falcons 9  
SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24 (AP).—Booker Moore returned a punt 68 yards for a touchdown and rookie quarterback Tom Owen hit Gene Washington with touchdown passes of 53 and five yards as San Francisco crushed Atlanta, 27-9.

Moore's burst came early in the fourth quarter. He took a punt on his own 12, raced up the middle behind a wall of blockers and then cut for the right sideline and outran Atlanta defenders into the end zone.

Owen took the 49ers on an 80-yard scoring jaunt the first time San Francisco has had the ball. He picked apart Atlanta's highly touted pass defense, hitting fullback Larry Schreiber on passes of 15 and 18 yards.

He capped the drive by hitting Washington in the left corner of the end zone on a five-yard toss.

Broncos 20, Raiders 17

At Oakland, Jon Keyworth and Otis Armstrong, Denver's explosive running backs, combined for almost 300 yards rushing as the Broncos beat Oakland, 20-17, to break the Raiders' nine-game winning streak.

Rookie Keyworth ran 30 yards in the first period for the opening touchdown of the game and helped set up a third-period touchdown that gave the Broncos a 20-10 lead when he swept right end for 28 yards against the Oakland defense, considered one of the toughest in the NFL. He totaled 144 yards on 15 carries.

Armstrong, a second-year pro who is in contention for the American Conference rushing title, gained 146 yards to raise his season total to 938.

The Broncos evened their record at 5-5-1. The Raiders, who clinched the AFC West title a week ago, fell to 9-2.

Broncos' starting quarterback Charley Johnson hobbled off the field late in the first half with a minor injury. Steve Ramsey handled the passing in the second half.

Pittsburgh at New Orleans  
Pittsburgh quarterback Terry Bradshaw was given the starting nod for the Steelers' game with New Orleans tonight.

The naming of Bradshaw ended speculation as to which of Pittsburgh's three quarterbacks would get the start. Coach Chuck Noll's use of quarterbacks Bradshaw, Joe Gilliam and Terry Hanratty has been the talk of Steeler fans. The Steelers, in first place in the AFC Central Division, are looking for a trip to the Super Bowl; the scrambling Saints are looking for respect.

Pittsburgh's 4-5 record, the Steelers are approaching the Saints with caution. The Saints upset Los Angeles, 20-3, last week.



P UP—Atlanta's Dave Hampton appears to be trying catch a pass instead of his own fumble in 49ers game.

### Thomas Given Redskins-Eagles Game Ball

By David Dupree

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25 (UPI).—George Allen says that he has a Duane Thomas smile three times when the Redskins first fired him last year, when they

brought him back after a squabble with an assistant coach earlier this year and yesterday, when he was presented with the game ball.

Thomas did a lot of smiling yesterday. And talking. With the same apparent ease with which he occasionally glided through the Philadelphia Eagles, Thomas handled the horde of reporters who gathered around his cubicle in the Redskins' dressing room after he and his mates thumped the Eagles, 36-7.

Thomas was in complete control of the situation, loose and seemingly enjoying himself.

When he was through fielding questions, there were a lot of puzzled looks, flushed faces and fidgeting among sportswriters.

"Did you ever get a game ball before?" he was asked.

"I get one all the time," he replied. "You must not keep up with me."

"Why do you hate us?" another asked Thomas.

"I don't hate you," Thomas said. "If I hated you, I'd tell you. You must hate yourself."

Despite his playful mood, Thomas was all business on the field. He had done well in his first start in the third week of the season. But in his second start, against the Eagles on Nov. 10, he played poorly.

He had a net gain of zero yards in seven carries, and although Allen would not criticize Thomas publicly, he was dissatisfied with him. So much, in fact, that he replaced him with running back Larry Brown after one half.

And for the first time since he acquired Thomas, Allen had doubts he would get back the form that made him one of the

best runners in the National Football League.

But yesterday, Thomas started in place of the injured Brown. Thomas was not awesome. But he did show quickness hitting his holes and ended the day with a touchdown and 68 net yards on 26 carries. He lost a total of 15 yards on four of the rushing attempts.

"Duane really played well," said quarterback Billy Kilmer, who himself had an 18-of-34 passing day for 172 yards and a touchdown.

"I didn't do anything different. I just tried to execute better than I did last week," Kilmer added. Last week, of course, he plotted the 28-21 victory over Dallas.

Allen was so pleased with Thomas' performance that he wasted no time in announcing that, "as of right now, I think we'll start Duane against Dallas. All Duane needs is a lot of playing time."

"It'll be good to be back home in Dallas," Thomas said.

Knowing that he will start is a great advantage to a player, Thomas said. "The motivation comes in that you can prepare yourself in advance when you know you will be starting. I can study the films and get more coordinated with the people I'm working with. We can talk about things more," he added.

With Brown nursing his sore knee last week, Thomas and Moses Deenon got most of the work together in practice and there was a smoothness to the Redskins' ground game yesterday that has been missing much of this season.



SCORING LEAP—Minnesota's Chuck Foreman catches a touchdown pass in the end zone.

## On Hungarian Team

### Soccer-Scandal Book a Best Seller

BUDAPEST, Nov. 25 (UPI).—A banned book exposing bribery and corruption in Hungarian soccer is Hungary's most sought best seller.

Since it was confiscated at the request of the former Hungarian national team manager, Endol Illosvsky, its price has increased from 11 forints (44 cents) to as much as 500 forints (\$20) for a black market copy.

"Some people have gone as far as renting copies out for 50 to 100 forints a day," the Hungarian Communist youth newspaper Magyar Ifjúság said.

The 170-page book, entitled "Why Hungarian Soccer Is Ill," was written by Antal Vegh. It details Hungary's fall from among the top teams to 23rd place in European soccer.

Vegh, a talented but controversial writer, was attacked by the Communist Writers' Union 10 years ago. But none of his earlier works, covering a wide range of topics, caused such a furor as his book on soccer. It was the first book to be confiscated since 1956.

Manipulated Matches  
The book claims that corruption is widespread among Hungarian soccer players and team officials, who manipulate matches for personal gain.

"Under the leadership of Illosvsky, Hungary dropped to 23rd place in European soccer. He was not a team manager, but a figure of state," Vegh wrote.

He said that the status of Hungarian soccer players was a mystery and their incomes kept secret. Officially their earnings are very low, he wrote. But it was common knowledge that they received premiums from state enterprises, including free apartments.

### Stock-Car Title Goes to Allison In 500-Mile Race

ONTARIO, Calif., Nov. 25 (AP).—Bobby Allison cruised to his second grand national stock car triumph of the year yesterday, winning the Times 500-Mile title when a five-way battle for the lead devolved to a rout in the last 10 miles.

Allison, whose Matador finished 40 seconds in front of David Pearson's Mercury, took the lead for the first time since the opening lap when the green flag signaled the end of the last of caution periods in the race with 23 laps to go around the 2.5-mile Ontario Motor Speedway.

Only 2 1/2 seconds separated the first five cars, however, until Pearson stopped for a new right rear tire. That left Allison and Gale Yarborough dueling for the lead with Richard Petty and A.J. Foyt close behind.

Foyt's Chevrolet scraped the wall on the third turn of the 18th lap, leaving Petty's Dodge in command of second place in pursuit of Allison. But Petty's car started smoking badly during the 18th lap and he drove it behind the pit wall leaving Yarborough as Allison's lone threat. But Yarborough was forced to slow with apparent engine trouble and finished third behind Pearson.

Their real incomes, Vegh wrote, were kept secret in order to maintain the impression that there were no professional players in Hungary. This enabled soccer stars to compete in the Olympic Games.

Hungary, with one of the world's best soccer teams in the 1950s and earlier 1960s, failed to qualify for the 1970 and 1974 World Cups. It ended the international season this year with three victories, three defeats and one draw.

Unnamed Sources  
Vegh said that he could not name his sources for the bribery charges because he agreed not to do so. He said that Istvan Kutas, president of the Hungarian Soccer Association, advised him not to write a single word on soccer.

"He did not support my gathering material for the book. He did not prohibit, he just tolerated it," Vegh said.

Vegh said that Illosvsky once arranged that a game played by Hungary against a local team in Spain was labeled as a full international match. "There was a financial reason behind this—probably for both the Spaniards and Illosvsky," Vegh wrote.

Illosvsky, who was dropped as Hungarian team manager earlier this year and replaced by former

Honved star Jozsef Borsik, called Vegh's charges "unjustified" and succeeded in having the book banned. He also filed a libel suit against Vegh, but Hungarian soccer officials convinced him to withdraw it.

"Illosvsky has long ceased to be able to achieve anything," Vegh said.

### Montreal Wins Grey Cup

VANCOUVER, Nov. 25 (AP).—Don Sweet kicked for 14 points and Larry Sherr scored Montreal's only touchdown yesterday on a five-yard run to carry the Alouettes to a 20-7 victory over the Edmonton Eskimos in the Grey Cup clash for the Canadian Football League championship.

Sweet kicked four field goals—a Grey Cup record—plus a conversion and a single for the 14 points.

Edmonton scored first on an eight-yard swing pass from Tom Wilkinson to Calvin Harrell in the opening period. That capped a 82-yard drive which took 10 plays, and Dave Cutler's conversion made it 7-0. That was the only time Edmonton was able to score.

Montreal got a single at 5:32 of the second period when Sweet's 50-yard field-goal try bounced into the end zone, where Larry Highbaugh conceded the point.

The Alouettes' Phil Price then recovered a fumble by Edmonton running back Roy Bell at the Eskimos' 24-yard line and ran it to the eight. Two plays later Sherr scored from the five, and Sweet's kick gave Montreal an 8-7 lead.

Dickie Harris intercepted a pass by Toronto's Bruce Lemmerman late in the first half, setting up Sweet's 18-yard field goal with three seconds left on the clock.

### Connors Defeats Ashe in S. Africa Tennis

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 25 (UPI).—Top-seed Jimmy Connors defeated fellow American Arthur Ashe, 7-6, 6-3, 6-1, to capture the South African Open Tennis men's singles title today.

The victory gave Connors the title for the second successive year. Last year, he also beat Ashe in the final.

Connors received \$12,000 in prize money. Ashe won \$6,000 and said he looked forward to "many more visits to South Africa."

Ashe opened with strong serves and both men held service until the seventh game, when Connors hit two unplayable passing shots and won the game. Ashe retaliated by winning the next game, helped by a superb lob and

a net error by Connors, and they fought on to 6-6 and the 36-breaker, which Connors won.

Ashe Tired

The second set went against serve for the first three games for Connors to lead, 2-1. With games going with the serve, Connors led, 5-3, by the eighth.

Connors, 22, never lost control of the match thereafter, although a determined bid by Ashe paid off briefly in the third game when he broke Connors' serve. But he still trailed, 1-2.

The Wimbledon champion turned on even harder pressure, despite his commanding lead, playing long, powerful drives from the baseline to sail through to a 6-1 victory.

Ashe, 31, appeared to tire in the heat and the strain of Connors' power shots. He netted twice in the ninth game and was passed at the net at 15-40. Nor could he reach a fast forearm return on the half volley from Connors and he lost the set, 6-3.

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### Connors May Be Idle If He Loses Lawsuits

JOHANNESBURG, Nov. 25 (UPI).—Reigning Wimbledon and Forest Hills tennis champion Jimmy Connors said today he will not compete in the Australian Masters Tournament in Melbourne if he loses his New York lawsuits against the International Lawn Tennis Federation and the French Tennis Federation.

Connors was prevented from playing in the French championships this year and thus lost his chance to try for the grand slam of collecting the Wimbledon, Forest Hills, and the French and Australian crowns.

## NHL Results

Sunday's Games

New York Rangers 1, Pittsburgh 1 (Pitts. Fairbank. Park: Stenstrom, Butler, Irvine, Middleton; Schock, Apps, Stachurski, Kuchar, Amason).  
Los Angeles 4, Boston 1 (Los Angeles: Widmeyer, Williams; Liberti).  
Buffalo 6, Montreal 4 (Montreal: Orr, Robert, Luce, Hall; Courcyer 2, Blumhagen, Mahrlich).  
Boston 1, Vancouver 4 (Espino 2, Marcotte 2, McKee, Sheppard, O'Rourke; Demaree, Lever, Monahan, Boudreau).  
Atlanta 4, Philadelphia 3 (Vall, Price, Lysak, Bextall; Clarke, Klodachuk, Kelly).  
Minnesota 4, Washington 4 (Parise 2, Bextall, Boucha; Dupers 2, Williams, Atkinson).

## WHA Results

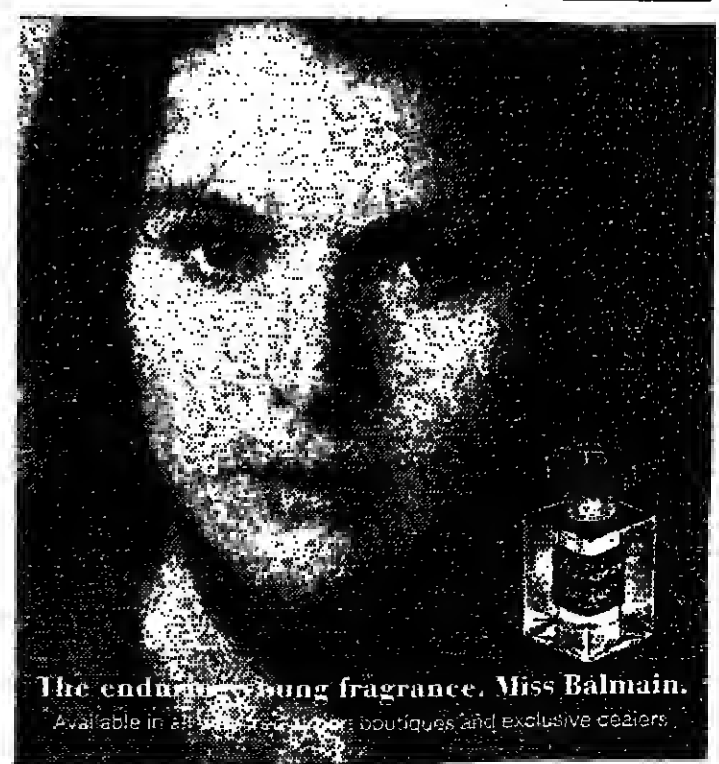
Sunday's Games

Houston 4, Edmonton 2 (Ethies 2, Labossiere, G. Howe; Patensude 2, Sheehan).  
Cleveland 2, Quebec 1 (Kraak, Pinder, Leduc; Lacombe).  
New England 2, Chicago 5 (Carleton 2, O'Brien, Bessie; Bessie, T. Abrahamson, French; Liddington, Rochon, Poppel, Backstrom, Blumhagen).  
Michigan 3, Minnesota 3 (Tardif, Misak, West; Walton, Smith).  
Phoenix 3, Winnipeg 1 (Keogan 2, Schabak; Estol).  
Toronto 3, Indianapolis 2 (Mabovich 2, Henderson 2, Nedomanzy, Farquhar; Peaburne, Kirk, Kieck; Harbaruk, Whitlock).

## NBA Results

Sunday's Games

Houston 124, Seattle 106 (Murphy 37, Tomjanovich 22, Asis 22; Hayward 30, Brown 26).  
Washington 111, Los Angeles 108 (Chenier 24, J. Jones 24; Goodrich 22, Allen 28).  
Kansas City-Omaha 109, Cleveland 94 (Archibald 37, Wedmore 20; Carr 18, Chones 15).  
Chicago 81, Buffalo 80 (Walker 27, Stock 19; McAtee 31, Smith 15).



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